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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 177 No. 20 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. May 9, 1960

Water—A Flood Needed

13.3 trillion gallons of water.

Not the Biblical flood all over again, but only the amount of water the chemical industry will be using in the year 2000. That's the estimate of Business & Defense Services Administration.

It's a lot of effluent diluent and reaction medium, to be sure, but if BDSA intends only to awe, a forty-years-hence computation would be unnecessary. For the chemical and allied trades already are using some 3.21 trillion gallons of H_2O annually.

Purpose of the computation, rather, is to forewarn the industry of its needs, so that, come the millenium, it won't go athirsting.

Chemical companies, BDSA notes, are characteristically avid water swillers, accounting for about 23 percent of total industrial intake.

About 10 percent of the establishments in the group use 20 million or more gallons a year, and together account for a full 95 percent of the chemical industry's water consumption.

In 1954 the largest quantity, 83 percent, was used for cooling and air conditioning; 10 percent for processing, and 7 percent for boiler feed, sanitary services and miscellaneous purposes.

Though using it prodigally, chemical makers have not neglected conservation of water by re-treatment and other means.

In 1954, according to the government agency, approximately two-thirds of the users of 20 million gallons or more of water annually recirculated or otherwise re-used water in the interests of conservation.

But for this husbandry, BDSA adds, water needs would have totaled some 4 trillion gallons instead of 2.38 trillion.

Brackish water used in 1954 is reported by the agency at 515 bil-

—Continued on page 67

Insecticide Spraying Fracas Seen No Place for Congress Right Now

Insecticide producers and government agencies see eye-to-eye on at least one aspect of the mass spraying programs. Both feel that congress ought to stay out of the controversy with the wildlife interests, particularly now that the problem of how to kill bugs and not birds is being dealt with administratively. That's the gist of testimony submitted to the house wildlife subcommittee last week by an dustry representative and spokesmen for these departments: Agriculture, Interior and Health, Education & Welfare.

Here are the government-industry arguments: Legislation to compel consultation and cooperation between federal and state agencies on pest control programs is premature. Such cooperation already takes place, and plans for even closer coordination of activities are in the works.

Aim of Rep. Wolf's Measure

The testimony was on a bill (HR 11502), introduced by Rep. Leonard G. Wolf of Iowa to require any federal agency in, or planning to engage in, a program of pest control to consult in advance with the Fish & Wildlife Service and "appropriate state authorities" before undertaking such programs.

The legislation was strongly endorsed at the hearings by representatives of the Audubon Society and other wildlife conservation organizations.

Industry's position on the bill was outlined in a letter submitted by Lea S. Hitchner, secretary of the National Agri-

—Continued on page 38

GENERAL CHEMICAL SALES CHIEF: Frank J. Woods, appointed director of sales for the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Armour, French Firm In a Chemical Venture

Armour & Co., Chicago, and Societe de Produits Chimiques et de Synthese of Bezons, France, are going to establish a new French company. They will own it on a fifty-fifty basis and will call it Societe Chimique Armour-Bezons.

Agreements between the two concerns call for the construction of a plant in France, as well as for the manufacture of nitrogen derivatives of fatty acids under Armour's patents and technical know-how.

The fatty acid derivatives will be sold

—Continued on page 67

Shell Chemical to Triple Capacity for Polyisoprene

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, will triple its projected plant capacity for production of polyisoprene, which the company describes as the man-made equivalent of natural rubber. This will involve construction at a midwestern location of an integrated monomer-polymer plant of 80 million pounds annual capacity.

Shell "Isoprene" rubber, trade name of the new synthetic, has been manufactured commercially on a scale of up to five tons per day at Torrance, Calif., for slightly over a year.

The California plant is currently being expanded to a capacity of 40 million pounds per year of polyisoprene. Completion of construction is expected this fall. The second installation, presently in an advanced stage of engineering design, will be on stream one year later.

Kefauver Group Is Offending Medical Men and Driving Them To the Side of Drug Makers

For the first time since the investigation began, drug manufacturers are starting to see an increasing number of allies from the ranks of the medical profession in their corner as they fight with the Kefauver anti-monopoly committee over its probing of drug pricing practices. Signs are multiplying that physicians around the country are rising up to protest that the committee is undermining the confidence of the public both in its doctors and in the medicines they prescribe.

Considering that the investigation has been under way since last December, the flow of letters into the committee is continuing at a "remarkably high level" —between 250 and 300 a week. But the tide has begun to show a change.

While the bulk of the letters supports the committee, far more protests are being registered against the way the investigation is being conducted than was the case in the earlier days of the hearings.

Doctors Aroused

Physicians became particularly vocal last week when the committee placed itself in the controversial area of medical values.

The particular drug under attack was chlorpropamide, an oral anti-diabetic manufactured and sold by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., under the trade name "Diabinese."

Testimony of "committee" witnesses charged that the drug was dangerous, produced an excessive number of side effects and was even the cause of a number of deaths.

The testimony brought unsolicited protests from a number of physicians and diabetic specialists around the country, with expressions of "outrage" at the trend of the hearing because of its tendency to confuse the public.

A vigorous letter of condemnation came from Dr. James M. Moss, director of the diabetic clinic, Georgetown University Hospital, and past president of the Diabetic Association of the District of Columbia.

Referring to the "careless testimony" of Dr. Henry Dolger, chief of the diabetics clinic of Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, that "Diabinese" was a dangerous drug that should never have been released for sale, Dr. Moss said that news stories of his

—Continued on page 49

Drug Probe Set to Turn To Brand, Generic Names

The drug price investigation of the Kefauver committee will center its attention this week on the prescribing and dispensing of drugs by brand names and by generic names.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee has summoned witnesses for Tuesday (May 10) through Friday (May 13), including representatives of several drug organizations and the Military Medical Supply Agency. Sen. Philip Hart of Michigan will preside at the hearings.

"Increasingly, controversy is going on within the drug industry as to brand or generic names dispensing," Sen. Kefauver

—Continued on page 38

HEYDEN CHEMICAL PRESIDENT: Robert M. Aude, named president of the Heyden Chemical Division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. He had been vice-president and general manager of the division since 1958.

Isocyanates Will Be New Field for Nopco

Nopco Chemical Company is getting ready to enter the isocyanates field. Preparatory to this, the Newark, N.J., firm has done two necessary things: acquired a process and completed plans to erect a new manufacturing facility.

The new plant, to be put up at an as yet undisclosed location, will have a design capacity of 10 million pounds, expandable to 20 million. It is expected that the new unit will be in production by January of 1962. Total capital requirements will be about $7 million.

John Steinke, recently-appointed project manager of the new plant, says the

—Continued on page 38

Pyrrolidone Expansion Being Readied by GAF

General Aniline & Film Corporation, sole producer of the pyrrolidone chemical family in the US, is getting set to increase its stake in the market.

First step in a five-year expansion program: a boost in acetylene chemical capacity at Calvert City, Ky., particularly for pyrrolidone and vinylpyrrolidone, surfactants and other intermediates.

Previously, surfactants and intermediates were produced by GAF only at Linden, N. J.

P. A.'s Note Price Cuts, Full Bins, One Dark Cloud

Business is generally good, but it is less good than the overly optimistic estimates made at the first of the year. Inventories have been replenished, all items are available in plentiful supply and, in many fields, price competition has been much more intense than was expected. In short, business has not shown the buoyancy that was expected, but it is continuing on a relatively satisfactory plateau.

In examining the statistics for this month, we find that both production and new orders have improved slightly in the last thirty days. In telling of production, 26 percent of our members say their company's output has increased, 56 percent report no change, and 18 percent state there has been a decrease.

Looking at the all-important new order position, 32 percent have booked more business this month than last, 48 percent the same amount, and 20 percent less.

Employment looms as a dark cloud on the horizon; for, again this month, more of our members report a reduction in the size of their work force than those who tell of adding employees to their payrolls.

It is now quite clear that purchasing executives were able to rebuild year-end depleted inventories much faster than anyone anticipated. As a result, most of our members now believe their present stocks are in balance and there is no further desire to increase them.

Prices are continuing to inch upward; but, they are spotty, and many competitive buying opportunities are available.

Our members generally look for a continuation of this good—but not booming—business in the immediate months ahead and, as a result, are following a cautious buying policy, whereby they are restrict-

—Continued on page 45

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Colton Chemical to Build West Coast Resin Plant

Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction, will build its first resin plant on the west coast.

To be erected at the City of Industry in Los Angeles County, Calif., the new facility, it's believed, will boost Colton's capacity to produce "Flexbond" and "Vinac" polyvinyl acetate resins by about 25 percent. Completion of the installation is scheduled for the end of this year.

Oxygen Making by Air Force Is Being Set Up for a Probing

The senate small business committee has decided to give a public airing to a controversy that has been smoldering between industry and the air force ever since the President's budget went to congress with requests for additional defense funds. The controversy has to do with plans of the air force in the field of liquid oxygen production. Right now, that defense unit's budget calls for the spending of about $40 million next year to beef up its liquid oxygen facilities to seventy plants.

The facilities would be scattered all over this country and Canada for standby use primarily, in event of an emergency that would cut off sources of the chemical from private industry.

Cite Public-Private Ownership

According to Sen. Alan Bible of Nevada, protests have been made to the small business committee that these plants would, in most cases, duplicate privately-owned production facilities. Sen. Bible, who is acting chairman of one of the small business committee's subcommittees, calls the proposal "highly questionable."

He plans to air the controvery publicly at a hearing this Thursday (May 12). He adds that several oxygen manufacturers will testify concerning the adverse consequences of the proposed action of the air force.

"Ironically," he notes, "some of the oxygen producers were urged by military authorities in recent years to build the production facilities now being threatened with economic destruction by the planned action of the air force."

The air force already has a number of small oxygen plants as well as several major producing facilities in existence in meeting the needs of the rocket program. The present proposal to spend another $40 million to build new plants would be an extension of the program. It is to take care of situations in which private industry would have difficulty meeting in time of emergency because of distances, winter conditions or other factors.

Maurice Stans, director of the Bureau of the Budget, has been invited by Sen. Bible to state the policies of the administration on government competition with

—*Continued on page 68*

Acetanilide Installation Is Now In Full Swing .

Chemetron Corporation's chemical products division has a new unit in full-scale operation making technical acetanilide at Newport, Tenn.

The unit's capacity is sufficient to supply technical acetanilide to a substantial portion of the market in addition to supplying the company's own needs. The product is packaged in flaked form in 50-pound bags.

Acetanilide NF, a pure crystalline product, is also prepared for the drug trade. Both products are marketed under the trade name "Crestwood Chemicals." Philip J. LoBue Company, New York, is sales agent for the "Crestwood" products.

'Gilsonite' Conversion Is Proving Its Value

The production of gasoline and high-purity metallurgical coke from "Gilsonite" ore rather than from crude petroleum must be a successful process. The world's first commercial refinery to establish the method is now undergoing an expansion program that will almost double capacity by late spring.

All this is being done in less than three years since the organization, American Gilsonite Company, went on stream with the process at Grand Junction, Colo.

American Gilsonite—a company owned jointly by Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, and Barber Oil Corporation, New York—reports happily that

—*Continued on page 44*

Urea and Triple Super Wanted by the Sudanese

The government of Sudan has invited the US fertilizer industry to make offers to supply fertilizer for next year's growing season. The invitation is for 27,000 metric tons of urea, and 175 metric tons of triple superphosphate.

The urea is to be delivered between October, 1960, and February, 1961, and the phosphate during May, 1961.

Bids should be submitted no later than 12 noon May 24 to the Sudan Gezira Board. Terms and specifications are available from the trade development division of the Department of Commerce.

GSA Slates an Offering Of Kenya Kyanite, Mullite

General Services Administration has announced plans to offer approximately 7,326 short dry tons of kyanite and mullite for public sale. The material is now excess to the requirements of the national stockpile for which it was acquired and may be sold after a statutory six-months waiting period has expired.

The disposal will include 1,627 tons of Kenya-produced kyanite, 3,663 tons of mullite derived from Kenya kyanite and 2,036 tons of sintered synthetic mullite. Kyanite and mullite are used primarily in the production of refractories.

GSA proposes to offer approximately one-half of the kyanite and mullite at the end of six months and the remaining quantity not less than six months thereafter. Competitive bids must cover a minimum of fifty short tons each.

The Week's Price Changes

Cocoa Butter, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil, Lard Advanced. Bois de Rose Oil, Cassia, Cottonseed Meal, Citral Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, foots, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed acid, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 57)
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean oil, foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).

Prices Reduced

Bois de Rose oil, Peruvian, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cassia, redist., USP, $1 per lb. (p. 55).
Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Coriander oil, $1 per lb. (p. 55).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Citral, extra, 40c. per lb. (p. 55).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Mace, 75c. per lb. (p. 55).
Sage oil, clary, 55c. per lb. (p. 55).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p .57).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as folows:

(100=1949 average)

May 9, 1960	April 22, 1960	May 11, 1959
110.38	110.26	110.64

Creosote: Preserving Its Market?

How well is creosote, the generally acknowledged kingpin wood preservative, preserving its market? Department of Agriculture this week offers some clues. Though consumption was off 9 percent last year, creosote producers, nevertheless, managed to dispose of a great slug of this wood-treatment material in 1959 (some 130.8 million gallons). Use of pentachlorophenol, the runner-up wood preservative, was up 20 percent in '59 with more than 14 million pounds sold.

These tallies come out of a just-published survey conducted by USDA's Forest Service and the American Wood-Preservers' Association.

The volume of wood treated by the wood-preserving industry last year hit the lowest ebb in a quarter century, the study indicates.

A total of 206.6 million cubic feet of wood was treated in 1959, a drop of 11 percent from '58 and the smallest amount since 1935.

The reason: a 31 percent decrease in the volume of crossties treated (15.6 million in 1959 as compared with 22.8 million in 1958).

Thus, most wood preservatives took a licking last year. The exceptions were pentachlorophenol and two-relatively small-volume materials—"Tanalith" (fluor chrome arsenate phenol) and "Celcure" (acid copper chromate).

Consumption of "Tanalith" amounted to 2.5 million pounds in 1959, a gain for the year of 18 percent. "Celcure" use totaled 1.4 million pounds last year, an increase of 40 percent over 1958.

ONYX VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Reginald L. Wakeman, who has joined Onyx Chemical Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., as vice-president and director of research and development.

Nitrogen Tetroxide Project Of Hercules to Be Enlarged

A quadraupling of nitrogen tetroxide facilities at Hercules, Calif., has been put on the slate by Hercules Powder Company. The increased production is expected to be available early in the third quarter.

Operating since the first part of 1959, the California plant utilizes a new process developed by Hercules, which has been designed to permit broad increases of capacity. The plant's present output potential is not disclosed.

Production of nitrogen tetroxide is in line with the Wilmington, Del., company's long-time participation in propellant manufacture for rockets and missiles.

Witco Plans to Borrow $8 Million in Bond Sale

Witco Chemical Company has come into the money market for $8 million. The New York company last week filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission a statement relating to a proposed public debenture offering.

Net proceeds would be added to the company's general fund. Witco currently has under way a $10 million expansion program.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Chemists' Club Elects Work President.... 7
Chemists' Club Vote Is In.... 7
Essential Oils: Market Advice.... 7
P.A.'s Note Price Cuts.... 3
SPI Changes Meeting Plans.... 7
Vanilla Bean Interests in Quandary.... 7

Government News

Alcohol Plant to Auction Bloc.... 5
Carus Opens Research Lab.... 5
Drug Check System Set Up by FDA.... 5
Drug Probe Turning to Brand Names.... 3
GSA Offers Kyanite, Mullite.... 4
Insecticide Producers, Agencies in Accord 3
Kefauver Group Angers Medical Men.. 3
Oxygen Making by AF Due for Probe.... 4

Industry News

Acetanilide Unit Starts Up.... 4
Amoco Awards Building Contracts.... 5
Arabol Plans Three Plants.... 7
Atlantic-Vulcan Starts Up New Unit.... 38
Battelle & Renwick Relocates.... 44
Becco Licenses Its Vinyl Process.... 7
Calspray Plants Opens May 19.... 61
Cary's PVC Potential Tripled.... 5
Colton Chemical Slates Resin Plant.... 3
Creosote: Preserving Its Market?.... 4
Diamonite Names Canadian Agent.... 36
D&O Awards Scholarship.... 67
Dimer Acids Line Expanded by Emery.. 51
Dyestuffs Sales Report.... 32
Escambia Plant Start-Up Near.... 5
Gilsonite Process Proves Worth.... 4
Hooker Slates Process Unit.... 7
Int'l Chemical Horizons Fade.... 7
Isocyanates New Field for Nopco.... 3
Jacques Wolf Moves.... 67
Nitrogen Tetroxide Expansion Slated.... 4
Pesticide Plants of Niagara Progress.... 5
Polyolefins Attract Foster Grant.... 5
Pyrrolidone Expansion Set.... 3
Shell Tripling Polyisoprene Capacity.... 3
Texas Butadiene Continues Merger Search 5
Toilet Goods Sales Increase.... 7
Water—A Flood Needed.... 3
Witco to Borrow $8 Million.... 4

International News

Alcoa, Imperial Buy British Firm.... 37
Armour, French Firm Form Company. 3
Nicholas, Ltd. Acquires 'Zymenol' Firm.. 61
UK Food Law Fete Planned.... 51
Urea, Phosphates Wanted by Sudanese... 4

Personnel News

Allied Unit Appoints Woods.... 3
Arabol Names Weingartner President.. 5
Borden Advances Paliska.... 51
Celanese Appoints Bartley.... 44
Century Appoints McLaughlin.... 5
Heyden Elects Aude.... 3
Heyden Elects Lindsay.... 38
Jobs and People.... 52
Onyx Chemical Elects Wakeman.... 4
Synco's Helm to MacDonald.... 66

Market Reports

Acids.... 34
Adhesives.... 62
Agricultural Chemicals.... 39
Aliphatic Organics.... 40
Anti-Bacterials & Fungicides.... 62
Aromatic Chemicals.... 55
Botanical Drugs, Gums.... 47
Catalysts & Accelerators.... 62
Chemical Specialties.... 62
Coal Chemicals.... 42
Coatings Materials.... 60
Drugs.... 47
Essential Oils.... 55
Fats & Greases.... 67
Fertilizer Materials.... 29
Fine Chemicals.... 47
Heavy Chemicals.... 34
Industrial Organic Chemicals.... 40
Metals, Nonferrous.... 34
Naval Stores.... 61
Oil Cake and Meal.... 67
Oils.... 57
Paint Materials.... 60
Pesticides.... 42
Petrochemicals.... 40
Petroleum Derivatives.... 53
Protective Coatings Materials.... 60
Spices.... 56
Trade Name Chemicals.... 62
Ultraviolet Absorbers.... 62
Waxes.... 67

General Features

Advertisers' Index.... 67
Association Meeting Dates.... 7
Bids Wanted.... 52
Classified Advertisements.... 66
Coal Chemical Output.... 42
Crude Oil Stocks.... 53
Current Market Quotations.... 9
Data Offered.... 36
Dyestuffs Sales Report.... 32
Editorials.... 32
Imports.... 50
Jobs & People.... 52
Obituaries.... 45
OPD Bookshelf.... 32
OPD Price Index.... 4
Washington Talks It Over.... 32

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ARABOL'S NEW PRESIDENT: Henry E. Weingartner, elevated from executive vice-president to president of Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York. He succeeds William A. Weaver, who has been named chairman of the board.

Polyolefins Business Attracts Foster Grant

Polyolefins are for Foster Grant Company. The Leominster, Mass., firm is getting set to enter that field and plans to build a multi-million dollar plant, which will utilize a high-pressure polymerization manufacturing technique.

According to John C. Foster, company president, the first step in the product expansion program will be the manufacture of polyethylene material with a broad density range, melt index and other relevant properties.

Long-range plans for the new installation include polymerization and co-polymerization of propylene, butylene and other hydrocarbons. Site for the plant will be announced within sixty days.

Polyethylene will be the fifth major resin to be produced by Foster Grant, which also manufactures general purpose polystyrene, high-impact polystyrene, nylon 6 and styrene acrylonitrile. The company is also a maker of styrene-monomer at Baton Rouge, La.

The new unit will be built by Scientific Design Company, New York, and will be the first in the United States to utilize the Agfo process, for which SD is the exclusive licensor and contractor.

President Foster has this to say in announcing the plans for the new company:

"We are entering this fast-growing polyethylene field because Foster Grant's long

—Continued on page 36

Amoco Awards Contracts For Two Refinery Projects

American Oil Company has awarded contract for construction of two new refinery units at Texas City, Tex., to M. W. Kellogg Company. The contract covers a 150,000 barrel-a-day crude-running unit, which is slated to be the largest in the world, and a 47,600 barrel catalytic cracking unit.

Bids for a third installation in the company's Texas City modernization program are still being accepted. Planned is an alkylation unit with 14,500 barrels a day of capacity—also the largest of its kind in the world.

Engineering and materials purchasing will get under way immediately for the contracted units. Actual construction will probably start late this summer, the company says. The units should be completed in the fall of 1961, the New York-based firm adds, and the entire program by early 1962.

Alcohol Installation in Omaha Is Abandoned to the Auctioneer By Government, Farm Bloc

The government and the congressional farm bloc have finally given up on the Omaha, Neb., grain alcohol plant. The World War II facility—which played a major role in keeping the country bouncing along on rubber after the Japs had cut off supplies of the natural product—is being put up for grabs later this month by General Services Administration. Official demise of all plans for including this plant in any program or experimentation for expanding the uses of farm surpluses by industry has come in a brief announcement from GSA.

The news is that GSA will sell the plant under the auctioneer's hammer on the site May 25.

Whether the plant will be sold as a single unit or broken down into three related pacakages hasn't as yet been decided by officials. There is some talk of selling the operating equipment separately from the land and the bricks and mortar.

Built at Cost of $6 Million

Built during the war at a cost of $6 million to produce alcohol from grain, from which butadiene was made to provide the feed stock for production of synthetic rubber, the plant has had its share of ups and downs.

It has the capacity to produce 19.5 million gallons of 190 proof alcohol, plus 63,000 tons of distillers' dried grains, 6 million pounds of corn oil and 10,000 gallons of fusel oil annually.

The plant was operated throughout most of the war and afterward it was leased to Farm Crops Processing Corporation, which tried to make a go of it operating on unmarketable corn and other grains for the production of alcohol.

It also figured in the surplus potato diversion program of the government and operated to produce considerable amounts of potato alcohol.

In the end, the plant couldn't compete with the alcohol made from cheaper raw stocks, such as petroleum and molasses, and had to be turned back to the government. In 1956, the government got six bids for the plant, but refused to sell it because they were too low.

About this time, farm state members in congress came up with the idea that the plant could be used in the experimental work of the Department of Agriculture of finding new uses for agricultural products.

The department was quite cool to this proposal, and nothing more came of it.

A year ago, GSA decided to put the plant in the hands of a real estate brokerage firm to see what the experts could do about disposing of it. The firm found some interest but never enough to swing a deal, and a few months ago the plant landed back in the lap of GSA.

As a last resort, GSA has decided to let it go to the highest bidder at a public auction later this month.

Escambia Methacrylic Unit Starts Running This Month

Escambia Chemical Corporation expects to start turning out methacrylic acid and methacrylate esters late this month at its new semi-commercial plant in Pensacola, Fla.

The facility, under construction since last year, employs a new process based on isobutylene oxidation to produce the acid and its esters. Development quantities of the products will be available shortly after start-up of the new installation.

Escambia reports that it is now working up plans for a large-scale methacrylic-methacrylate unit, and various plant sites in Florida are being considered.

CENTURY SALES MANAGER: Philip H. McLaughlin, appointed general sales manager of Century Chemical Corporation, New York. He had previously held sales and technical service managerial posts with Stauffer Chemical Company.

Pesticide Facilities Of Niagara Progress

Following through on its campaign against mites, scabs and vegetable-eating insects, the Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation reports construction under way on two new pesticide plants.

One unit, at Greeley, Colo., will serve that state and western Nebraska. The other, located at Ayden, N. C., will move its wares to farmers in the Carolinas and parts of neighboring states.

Slated for completion this spring, both units will have custom blending equipment on hand.

"Tedion" dusts for controlling mites on fruit crops of Colorado's junction and delta areas will be compounded at Greeley. Also on tap will be "Thiodan" and "Ethion" insecticides for curbing insects on vegetable crops—plus "Niacide" fungicide for use on apples to prevent scab.

The Ayden unit is situated in the heart of the tobacco belt. In addition to dusts and sprays for that crop, it will turn out formulations for controlling cotton and peanut pests, and for use on vegetables.

With the two new plants on stream—at a date not yet disclosed—Niagara will have a total of fifteen production units in the US.

Carus Opens Research Lab

Carus Chemical Company, La Salle, Ill., reportedly the sole American producer of potassium permanganate, has opened a new end-use research laboratory in that city. The facility will be directed toward uncovering new applications for the company's products in a variety of fields.

Texas Butadiene Keeps Eyes Open For New Merger

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation has just come out of its almost-merger with Industrial Rayon Corporation not filled with disappointment but with its eyes wide open. Already the New York petrochemical maker is looking around for another good thing.

That's the buzz in trade circles these days, following TB&C's last-minute withdrawal from what everyone thought was a sure union with the rayon company from Cleveland, Ohio.

No one in the top echelons at Texas Butadiene is ready to admit it, but there is this very blunt-tongued prediction being heard in well-informed trade circles:

Texas Butadiene would be very open-minded right now if someone should come along with a good merger offer.

Another Try Unlikely

As far as another try with Industrial Rayon is concerned, the guess is that there won't be any. Trade seers say they feel sure that hopes for that team-up are completely dead.

(Texas Butadiene in a surprise announcement last week said it had cancelled plans for the merger. The last-minute action came despite an earlier favorable vote—73.6 percent—by Industrial Rayon shareholders.

(TB&C said it was pulling out of the deal because too many rayon company stockholders—10.3 percent—had objected to the consolidation. Under the law in Delaware, the state in which Industrial Rayon is incorporated, the dissenters would have had the right to demand cash payment for their shares.)

The top brass in Texas Butadiene had never thought an Industrial Rayon merger failure would require an alternative, and therefore they do not feel that they have to do something else now that the proposition has fallen through.

Therefore, TB&C is not changing any of its overall plans, either in this country or abroad. It intends to go right on operating just as it always had—but it wouldn't be against taking a good look at anything interesting that might come along.

At the moment the company is pushing through an expansion program for butadiene at Channelview, Tex.

A synthetic rubber plant is being built near Marseilles, France, and TB&C has a 20 percent interest in that. It also has another iron in the fire in Argentina. Negotiations are under way there for the construction of a facility to make synthetic rubber and butadiene.

Cary's PVC Potential Tripled in New Jersey

Cary Chemicals, Inc., has completed construction of new facilities at Flemington, N.J., tripling its capacity for polyvinyl chloride resins. The company's total potential for homopolymers and copolymers now stands at 50 million pounds annually.

Concurrently the company has increased compounding facilities at its East Brunswick location to provide for a minimum of 36 million pounds annually. It has also brought on stream new pilot plants at both locations for increased product development.

The 50-million capacity, says Cary's top management, is only a "stop-gap" in the company's expanding production picture. Another capacity boost—amount and start-up date undisclosed—will get under way shortly, a company spokesman says.

Drug Checking Setup: Something New at FDA

Food & Drug Administration—until now relying on a rather hit-or-miss system of gathering information on the side reactions of drugs—has decided to set up a new and more reliable procedure.

No more stray reports from country doctors and no more sporadic advices from institutions and a few pharmaceutical makers!

From now on there will be a number of hospitals—selected to represent a cross section of medical specialties—which will be part of a system forwarding their reports to FDA.

As the program develops, more and more hospitals will be added until there is a chain of them across the nation.

FDA is sure the program will bring about a much better system of reporting, especially on the newer drugs.

The information will then be utilized by FDA in the resolution of medical and administrative problems under the food, drug and cosmetic act.

The project is an outgrowth of a voluntary pilot study carried out during the past four years in cooperation with American Association of Medical Record Librarians, American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, American Medical Association and American Hospital Association.

Prior to release for general use, new drugs must be evaluated from the standpoint of safety by FDA's Bureau of Medicine. Notwithstanding a most careful check of the submitted data wide clinical use may bring to light effects not apparent in the investigative studies, FDA explains.

When such effects are made known, appropriate measures are taken to afford a greater degree of patient protection, the government agency adds.

Remedial steps necessary on the part of the drug manufacturer or distributor may include: a change in the labeling, the alerting of physicians or the complete removal of the drug from the market.

▶ HOW IS DYESTUFFS BUSINESS SHAPING UP?

THIS ISSUE—See OPD's exclusive statistical report, a tally of 1960's first-quarter sales figures (page 32).

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Chemical Horizons Fade

The American chemical industry finds that nothing is far away any more.

Europe, for instance, with at least sixty-two American firms having interests there, is beginning to resemble the industry's own backyard.

And it is also beginning to look like a backyard full of American money. About $57 million is slated for investment there this year. Last year the sum amounted to $70 million.

Europe is not the only backyard the US industry has. Other places are claiming the same distinction—so much so that about 50 percent of the major American chemical firms are now finding they are involved in some kind of foreign operations in some part of the world.

These are the findings of Robert B. Fiske, just-resigned assistant Secretary General for production and logistics in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Here is a comment by Mr. Fiske, a former vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, New York:

"Many industrialists believe that the new chemical trade 'frontier' is in Europe, especially in France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Russia, too, of course, will become more and more of a major factor in world competition, although no substantial cooperative chemical projects with US companies are in sight."

The comments of the former NATO man, who has resigned his post because of illness, were read for him last week at a meeting of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle in Paris. Handling the presentation

—*Continued on page* 44

Essential Oils Market Advice: Study of Yesterday's Conditions Will Help Understand Today's

Beset by speculators and nature's whims, the essential oils market can trip the deftest soothsayer. Granting that much, R. E. Horsey, president of the Essential Oils Association, feels that sound information about yesterday's market can help the flavoring extract manufacturer to shop wisely in today's and plan for tomorrow's. Designed to supply that background information, Mr. Horsey's "Essential Oil Market Report," was a feature of last week's Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association convention in Hershey, Pa.

The report was read by Al Fiore, chairman of EOA's scientific committee, substituting for Mr. Horsey, who is in Europe.

Along with supplying background data, Mr. Horsey ventures two firm predictions:

Two Firm Predictions

- Nutmeg and mace oil, drastically squeezed in 1956 by hurricanes in the West Indies, are not ready yet to slip down to pre-hurricane price levels. Supply will continue tight.
- The currently low price of cold-pressed orange oil is unlikely to firm this year.

Prefacing Mr. Horsey's market picture is the question: "Why is it so difficult to bring supply and demand into balance even when weather conditions do not upset the apple-cart." In his view, the answer is two-fold:

- Supply and demand do not truly reflect output and consumption because of the imponderables of speculation.
- Production of natural commodities cannot be adjusted on short notice to changes in consumption.

Owing to the operation of the latter factor, he feels that the present market for a number of oils "was shaped to a large degree at least one or two years ago."

"Only by putting today into the proper context of yesterday," he says, "can I draw the correct and complete picture for each oil."

Here is the picture Mr. Horsey draws:

Orange Oil, Cold-Pressed—Expansion of the orange juice industry has increased availability of the oil and brought prices below the oil's intrinsic value. "Florida

—*Continued on page* 37

CHEMISTS' CLUB PRESIDENT: Dr. Lincoln T. Work, consulting chemical engineer, who has been elected 1960-61 president of the Chemists' Club of New York. He succeeds Howard Farkas in that post.

Vanilla Interests Become Anxious: Still No Standards From Washington

The year ushering in the "Fabulous 60's" is turning into an "Age of Anxiety" for vanilla bean interests. No standards have been issued yet for identifying frozen desserts—an axe the industry has been hard agrinding. And while Food & Drug Administration devotes all its attention to food additives, the industry's petition for federal standards of vanilla identity goes unheard. Time is running out, says Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association of America.

Mr. Schlotterer adds that the industry must come up now with "new guns, new ammunition, new campaigns, more research, more public relations, better methods of analysis and fool-proof enforceable st..ndards."

His call to action was sounded at last week's meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in Hershey, Pa.

All Vanilla Needs Is a Chance

All that vanilla needs, declares Mr. Schlotterer, is a chance to live or die on its own merits.

"Vanilla interests only ask that the name vanilla be reserved to identify the flavoring matter derived from vanilla beans," he explains.

"If this is done, vanilla will seek its own level from a price and usage standpoint. As the consumers will then be sure of identifying their product, approval or disapproval will result."

Mr. Schlotterer concedes that informative labeling may at first work some temporary hardship. But a quick decision in the marketplace with consumers at last given a chance to judge between the competing products is preferable to having

—*Continued on page* 52

Arabol Thinks Big: Three New Facilities

Arabol Manufacturing Company is thinking big: three new plants.

The New York company will open a newly-completed adhesives manufacturing facility in Mariette, Ga., next month. This summer Arabol will start construction of another plant in Delaware, Ohio. Plans are in the negotiation stage for a third unit—this one at an undisclosed location.

The company also says it is planning to improve production capabilities at its other established plants.

Hooker Slates Process Unit For Semi-Quantity Output

Construction of a new $1.5 million processing plant has been slated to get under way immediately at Hooker Chemical Corporation's Niagara Falls, N. Y., facility.

Designed to house semi-commercial processes, the new unit will produce chemicals which have outgrown pilot plant stage but aren't yet ready for full-scale output. In Hooker's book, this means chemicals in a sales range of $25,000 to $100,000 annually.

Completion is scheduled for approximately one year hence.

SPI Changes Meeting Plans

Society of the Plastics Industry has changed the plans for its national conference and annual meeting. Originally scheduled May 7 to 13 as a cruise aboard the Queen of Bermuda, the parley will now take place Wednesday to Friday (May 11 to 13 at the Americana hotel in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Chemists' Club Vote Is In: Insurgents Swamped 2 to 1

The Chemists' Club insurgents have taken a shellacking at the polls.

Their slate of four independent trustees was trounced by better than a 2-to-1 margin in the balloting, according to returns announced at the sixty-first annual meeting last week.

Winning three-year terms as trustees of the New York club were these administration candidates:

Lewis S. Bergen of M. W. Kellogg Company; William H. Bowman of American Cyanamid Company; Harry W. Buchanan of Metal & Thermit Corporation, and Ralph L. Ericsson of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation.

An uncontested slate of seven officers, headed by Dr. Lincoln T. Work as president (see picture and caption elsewhere on this page), was also voted in.

At issue in the election were charges by one group of members that the club is

—*Continued on page* 66

Toilet Goods Sales Show 9 Percent Rise

The toilet goods industry recorded a sales total of $1,662,200,000 last year, up 9 percent over 1958's record level. The total, reported by the Toilet Goods Association, includes retail business in perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations, excluding toilet soaps.

Despite the furor over coaltar dyes, sales of lipsticks continued to increase at a rate slightly better than that of the entire list. Hair coloring preparations, the the association reports, experienced steady and substantial growth, but owing to style

—*Continued on page* 66

Becco Licenses Process For Vinyl Epoxidation

Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has licensed Wilson-Martin, a chemical division of Wilson & Co., to use its newly developed epoxidation process for production of vinyl plasticizers.

The agreement extends for two years and is renewable for subsequent two-year periods. Wilson-Martin already produces some plasticizers, including butyl stearate and a number of glycol esters of fatty acids.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Netherland-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 22-26.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, eastern regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 16-17.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 11-13.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Food & Drug Officials, annual conference, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., June 5-9.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Britannia hotel, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Ontario, September 12-14.

Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, May 24.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 17-18; annual fall business meeting, Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N Y., September 15-18.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 15-18.

Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference, New Jersey State University, New Brunswick, N. J., May 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

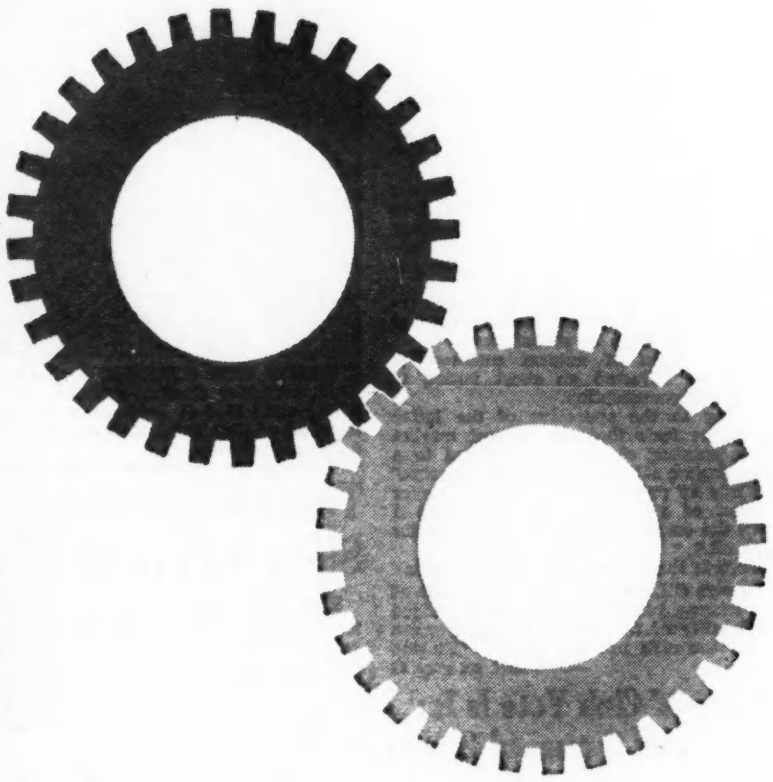
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual scientific meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 12.

Society of the Plastics Industry, national conference and annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., May 11-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, spring outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 6 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst., gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh.) 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt., equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.73
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.43
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- .08¼
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l, works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works.... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0365- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .039 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .049 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb. ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .28 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	l.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut.	neutral		
donat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm ..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works. lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works..... lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech. cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
Tech. soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18¼- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. ... lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethole, tech., dms. ..... lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bgs ..... lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots ..... lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots ..... lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .96 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms .. lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns ..... lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos..... kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y., N. J...ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy..gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy...ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy..ton.20.00 - —

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Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald, lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 2.35 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African bgs. .... lb. .50 - .52
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .53 - —
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - —
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns ... lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - .47
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .80 - 1.03
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .34 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. .... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district ... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. .. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gla. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .34 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 - .40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .88 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .62 - 1.00
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots .... lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots .... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms .... lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .90 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 2.20 2.85
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .2275- .2425
c.l., works ..... lb. .2075- .2225
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.90.00 - —

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but...

Quietly, we've been going ahead with important improvements, and with expansion of our facilities to serve you better than ever.

For instance, Norda recently spent over a quarter-million dollars on plant modernization, including new machinery and storage tanks, at our Hanover, New Jersey plant.

Constant progress like this explains, in part, the confidence and trust so many place in Norda for the finest flavors, aromatic chemicals, and essential oils.

Norda makes good scents

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Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 56.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Brucine, cns oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. lb. .70 - .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ - —
tc., t.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .24 - —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works. ton 42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb dms., same basis dm. 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½ - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ten lots, frt. alld., works lb. .40¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.42 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Canauga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Capric acid, dms lb. .34 - .36½
tanks lb. .31½ - —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .34 - .36½
tanks lb. .31½ - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
Furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½ - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.15 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.35 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .86 - .87
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .73 - .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grs., Argentine, bgs., c.l. ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19¼ - .19¾
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2090- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .75 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .53 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —

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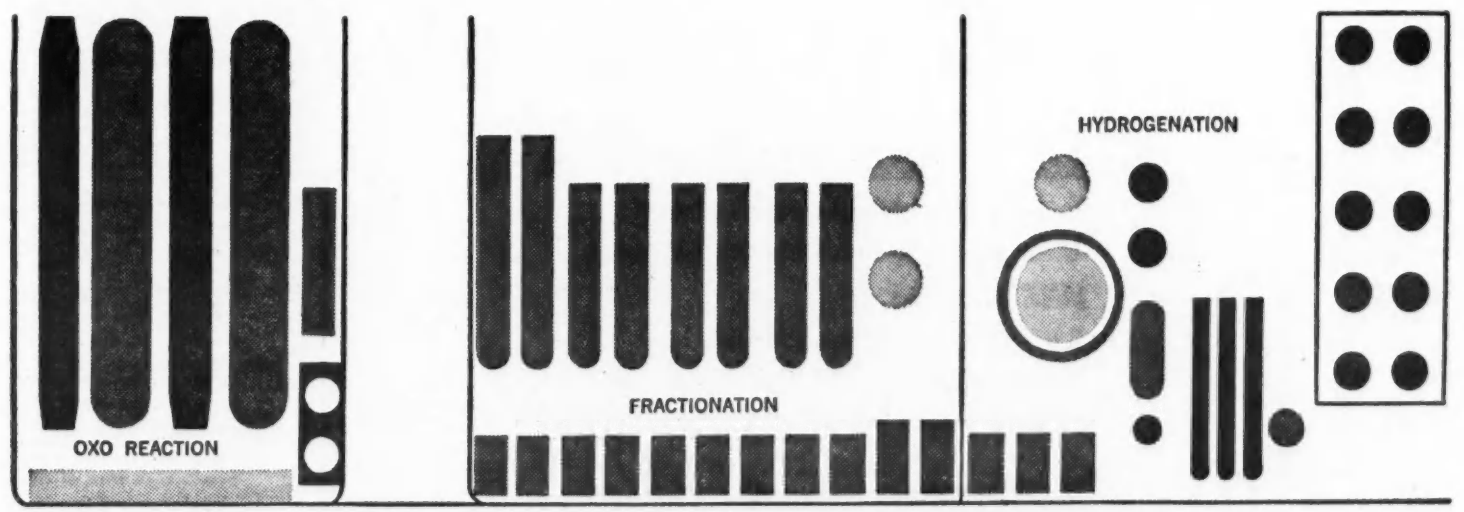
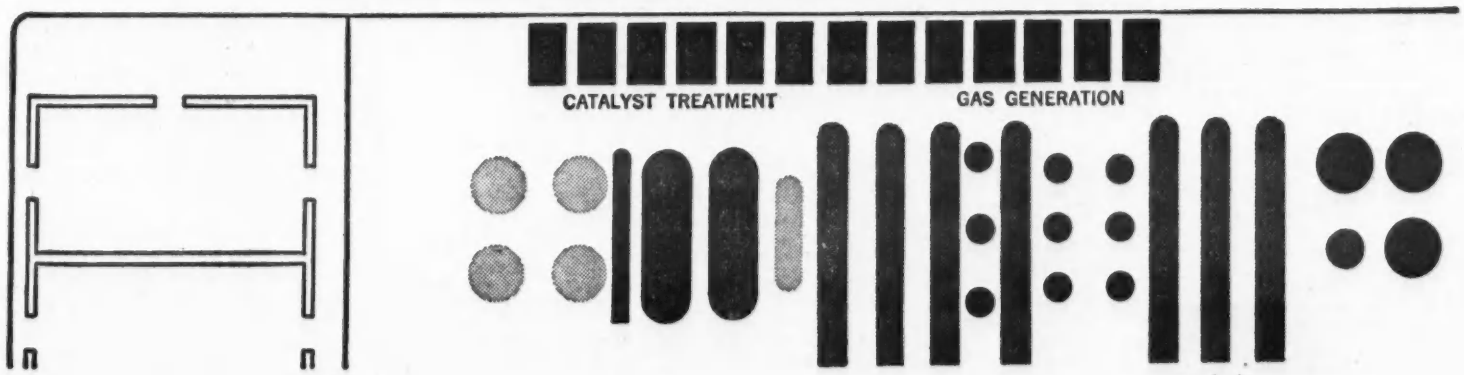


OXO UNIT NO. 2—GULF OIL CORPORATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Chalk—Coaltar

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis⅓ 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25

Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —

2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt .alid. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .57 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .76 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.10
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Java-type, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l. ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —

HARSHAW

MELETEX

WATER DISPERSED DRIERS FOR WATER DISPERSED PAINTS

Completely free of volatile solvents
uniform and stable water dispersions
of very finely divided Metal Naphthenates
MELETEX Driers
exceedingly effective and readily used
in Emulsion Paints and Latex Compounds
to meet modern demands for high quality films:

MELETEX COBALT 5%*
MELETEX LEAD 20%*
MELETEX MANGANESE 5%*

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
will be given your particular requirements for drying or curing any water-thinned film forming product.

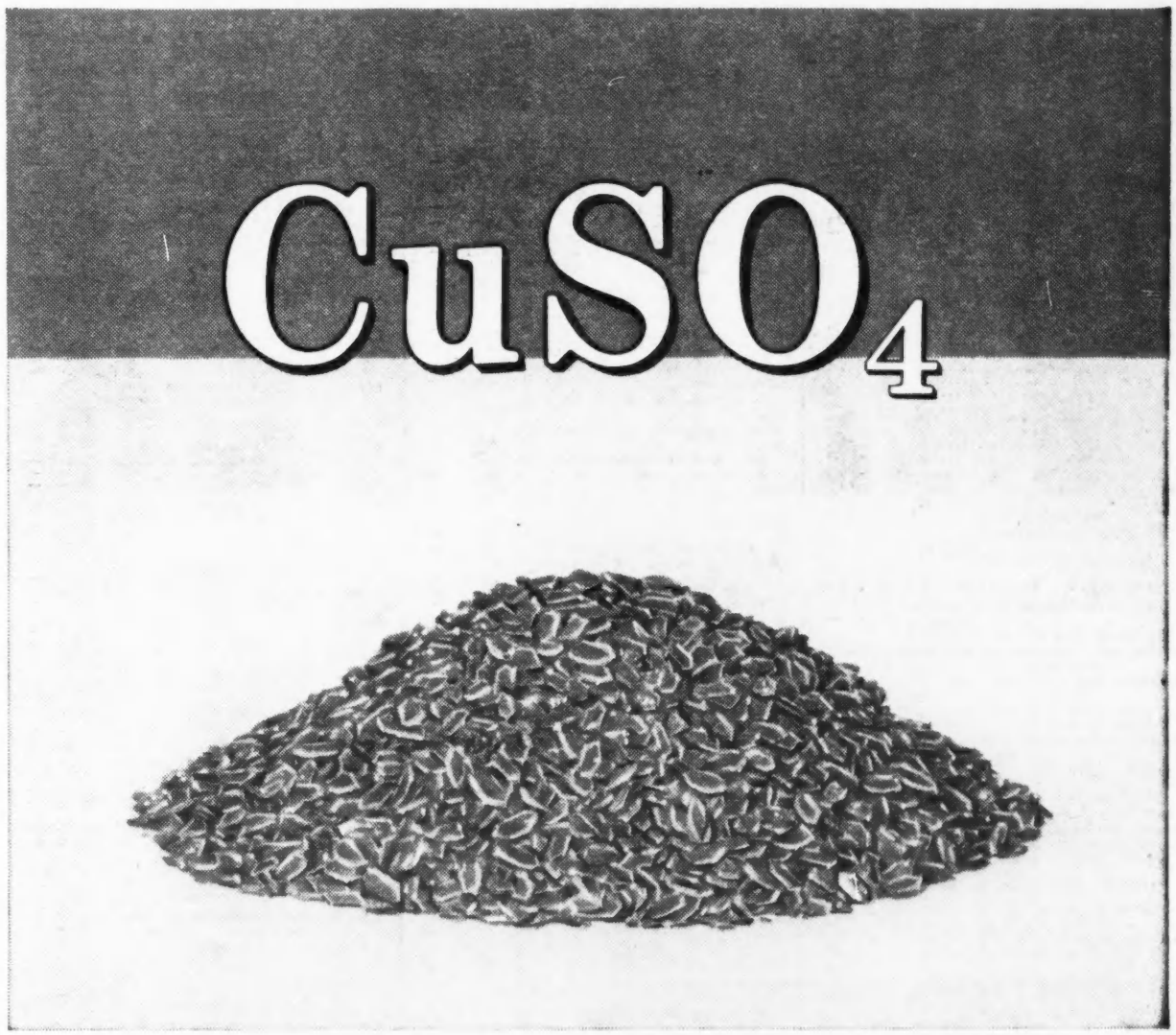
*Pat. Pending

SAMPLES
and further information will be gladly furnished ON REQUEST.

HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 EAST 97TH STREET • CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works, ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works, ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works, ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-331 Type 1, tanks, works, ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co., kgs., same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .57 - .62
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .16¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14½- .15
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .23 - .23½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28¼- .30¾
tanks lb. .25¾- —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .29¼- .33
tanks lb. .26¾- —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08⅜- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .17 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½ - .46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .31 - .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .49¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .41½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.25 -15.75
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 202.50 Nom.
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton 197.50 Nom.
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1848- .1875
tanks lb. .1647- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .1648- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram 1.05 - 1.90
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 56.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .10¼- .10¼
tanks, Valley lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10 - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09⅞- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .03¾- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13⅛- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —



COPPER SULFATE

Tennessee Corporation mines Copper and converts it to Copper Sulfate at Copperhill, Tennessee. It is offered in powdered form as well as Large, Medium, Industrial, Granular and Snow Crystals.

Users who require very high uniformity and purity, but at a competitive price, specify Tennessee Copper Sulfate.

For complete listing of our products see our inserts in CHEMICAL WEEK BUYERS' GUIDE, Pages 173-176 or CHEMICAL MATERIALS CATALOG, Pages 551-554.

For further information, phone, write or wire:

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

TENNESSEE CORPORATION
612-629 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton. 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works. ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., divd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾- .24
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton. 74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - —
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .19 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies. gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, divd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., univd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast divd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —

Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., divd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. divd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .035 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., divd. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., divd lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., divd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. divd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. 1.255 - —
tanks, divd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, divd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —

Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 99°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, divd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd. E. lb. .44 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .75 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, divd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, divd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified color for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lbs. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65		-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65		-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35		-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60		-20.05
No. 5	lb.	3.80		- 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.60		-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00		-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.90		- 4.35
No. 22	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.15		-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00		-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05		-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05		-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1	lb.	13.05		-13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50		-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

11110 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.79	-	—
12390 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.43	-	—
14025 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.25	-	—
14030 Orange R, extra, conc.	lb.	1.64	-	—
14645 Chrome black T	lb.	.77	-	—
14720 Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.59	-	—
15510 Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.83	-	—
15575 Orange RR	lb.	.99	-	—
15620 Fast Red A, conc	lb.	1.61	-	—
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.12	-	—
16150 Scarlet 2RL	lb.	1.22	-	—
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.26	-	—
16230 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	-	—
17590 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	-	—
18050 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	-	—
18055 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	-	—
18965 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	-	—
19140 Yellow XX	lb.	2.48	-	—
19555 Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	-	—
20170 Brown Y	lb.	1.33	-	—
20470 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
21010 Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	-	—
22240 Scarlet B	lb.	2.81	-	—
22310 Red FC	lb.	1.57	-	—
22311 Brown MCW	lb.	1.47	-	—
22590 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	-	—
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	-	—
23500 Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.80	-	—
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95	-	—
24835 Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.27	-	—
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.84	-	—
26695 Black F, conc.	lb.	2.30	-	—
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	-	—
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.75	-	—
27720 Gray L	lb.	2.18	-	—
29165 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.23	-	—
30015 Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48	-	—
30045 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	-	—
30235 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	-	—
30295 Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.07	-	—
35860 Brown B	lb.	2.89	-	—
37565 Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.85	-	—
40000 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44	-	—
41000 Yellow OX	lb.	2.45	-	—
42000 Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	-	—
42040 Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62	-	—
42090 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	-	—
42100 Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.73	-	—
42340 Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43	-	—
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44	-	—
44045 Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61	-	—
45170 Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
50415 Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03	-	—
52015 Blue GXX	lb.	2.33	-	—
53185 Black, GXCF, conc.	lb.	.58	-	—
58005 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64	-	—
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70	-	—
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	-	—
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	-	—
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50	-	—
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.81	-	—
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.90	-	—
63615 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.26	-	—
69325 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.32	-	—
70800 Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

12140 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.87	-	—
12055 Oil orange 7078 V	lb.	1.38	-	—
26120 Oil red N 1700	lb.	1.94	-	—
42535B Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	-	—
44045B Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	-	—
50415B Oil black 8603	lb.	.80	-	—
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base.	lb.	6.13	-	—
Spirit black RB	lb.	3.89	-	—
Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30	-	—
Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87	-	—
Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41	-	—
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb.	4.62	-	—
Pr. 534 Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	1.25	-	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30	-	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.50	-	.55
Select, bundles	lb.	.75	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	48.40	-	—
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd	lb.	2.70	-	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.95	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	-	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.92	-	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	.72	-	—
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works	oz.	.73	-	—
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots	gram.	.58	-	—
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	11.00	-	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.00	-	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots.	oz.	44.00	-	—
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	86.00	-	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.18½	-	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
Ether (see specific product).				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethyl acetate, syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¾	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	-	—
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.63	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.68	-	20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	-	.79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.52	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.75	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.30	-	21.86
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.59	-	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).				
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	-	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots.	lb.	.75	-	1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.45	-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	-	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. works	lb.	.36¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	-
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.85	-	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).				
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.73	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.75	-	—
Vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E	lb.	.68	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.70	-	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works.	lb.	.20	-	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18	-	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	-	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.35	-	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.41½	-	—
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	-	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	1.09	-	—
¼-lb. cns.	lb.	1.21	-	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, dlvd E.	lb.	.11	-	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37	-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.34½	-	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.				
2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.42½	-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.				
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	23¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	25¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	21¼	-	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	-	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52	-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.52½	-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	-	—
Ethyl oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.05	-	1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.83	-	—

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N-Ethyl-o-toluidide—Glue, Hide

N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate	lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.28½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over	lb.	6.75	—
200-lb. lots and over	lb.	7.00	—
100-lb. lots and smaller	lb.	7.30	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms	lb.	.44	.55
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	.53	.62
Eugenol, tech., dms	lb.	1.45	—
USP, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	.15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works	lb.	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.16½	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	—
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25	6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	—
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28¼	—
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.89	—
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.72	.75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.70	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. ald.	lb.	.40¼	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	.44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	.69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	.34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	.29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald.	lb.	.96	—
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.40	4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	1.75	2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1300	.1350
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1530	.1580
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1150	.1200
tanks	lb.	.10	—
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms	1,000,000 units.	.12	—
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts	ton.	105.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts.	ton.	101.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more	gram.	.30	.44
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more	kilo.	30.00	44.00
37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0695	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0405	—
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0695	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0430	—
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0375	—
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.24¼	—
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.28	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.20	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.175	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.75	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, dom., bots.	oz.	4.75	6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.50	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.64	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.74	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.24	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.30	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.40
Soap grade, dms.	lb.	.90	1.75
Standard, cns., dms.,	lb.	.90	1.75
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.30	—
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	19.00	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	23.00	26.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	1.90	2.70
Synthetic, dms.	lb.	1.45	—
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	11.50	14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.25	5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	7.75	—
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.14½	—
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.46	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			

IN YOUR IMPROVED PRODUCTS....

Jefferson Ethanolamines attend a baby shower

Anticipating time . . . boy or girl? One thing's for sure. The child's future will be more comfortable and healthy, thanks to your practical applications for Jefferson Ethanolamines. Surrounding this soon-to-be mother are cosmetics and toilet goods, wool blankets and baby clothing, rubber pants and gloves, and behind scenes . . . sweetened natural gas to cook food and dry clothes.

Versatile ethanolamines are hygroscopic, and miscible with water, most alcohols and polyols. There's hardly an industry where there isn't some profitable application for these multifunctional chemicals. For all your ethanolamine requirements — mono-, di-, or tri- (both regular and 99% grades), look to Jefferson for prompt shipments in any quantity . . . pioneer of ethanolamine shipments by barge. Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

Ethylene and Propylene Oxides, Glycols, Dichlorides, Carbonates
SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents • Ethanolamines • Morpholine
N-Alkyl Morpholines • Polyethylene and Polypropylene Glycols
Piperazine • Piperazine Salts • Nonyl Phenol • Caustic Soda
HOUSTON • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CHARLOTTE • LOS ANGELES

JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.88	—
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots,	kilo.	150.00	-300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	—
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks dlvd	lb.	.21½-	.21¾
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	.19¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30⅞-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31⅝-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29½-	—
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28¼-	—
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.29¼-	—
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works,	gram.	4.70	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	- .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06⅝-	.06¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05⅝-	.05¾
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾	Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

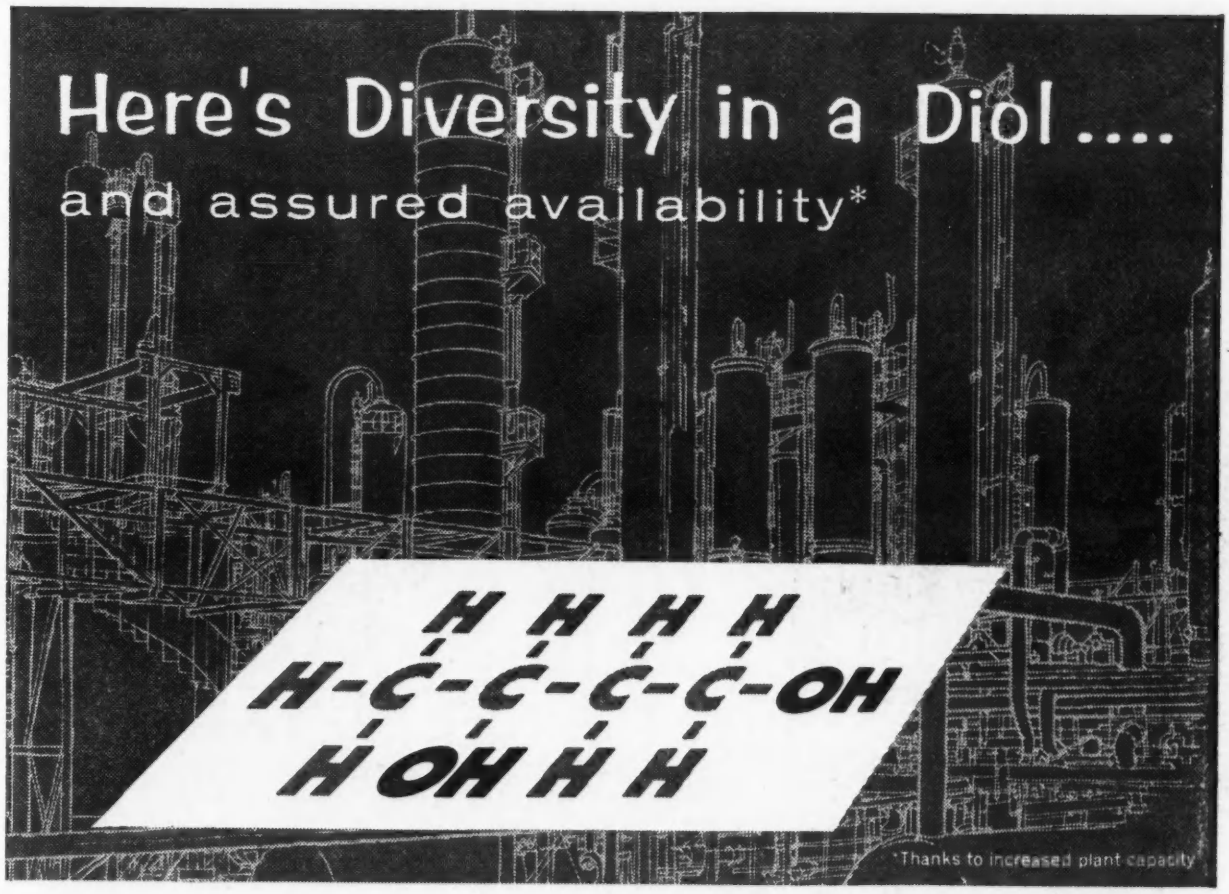
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.75	- 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more	lb.	.39	—
Indust., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32	—
Tech grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis.	ton.	20.00	—
100 lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	- 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.96	—
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625-	—
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.84	—
dms., to 1,100 lbs.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½-	.48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	14.00	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.25	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	3.25	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.92	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¾-	.30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.27¼-	—
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.48	- .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00	—
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20¾-	—
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.10	- 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.10	- 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works	pt.	.70	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.		13.40	—
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.			
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E.	lb.	.30½-	.32½
cyls., dlvd. W.	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1800-	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.10	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	2.59	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	2.61	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va.	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	.84	—
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.89	—
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.93	—
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	1.03	—
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			



CELANESE 1,3-BUTYLENE GLYCOL

can help you make better polyesters, polyurethanes, surfactants, humectants, plasticizers, coupling agents

1,3-Butylene Glycol is a low-cost, 4-carbon glycol with unusual stability. Its combination of two non-adjacent hydroxyl groups prevents dehydration or ring closure. It is highly hygroscopic, non-toxic and soluble in water and most organic solvents.

1,3-Butylene Glycol's longer chain length and steric configuration open new possibilities for producers of textile lubricants, printing inks, dyes, cosmetics, toilet goods, elastomers, plasticizers and alkyd, polyurethane and polyester resins.

It is of particular interest in the preparation of phthalic, maleic and fumaric alkyd resins and polyesters for plasticizers, coating materials, laminates, and potting compounds.

1,3-Butylene Glycol is available from Celanese in tank cars, compartmented cars and drums. Find out how this versatile glycol can improve your product . . . save you money in production costs. Write us for further information. Celanese®

SIX BASIC USES

POLYESTERS—Polyesters prepared with 1,3-Butylene Glycol are non-crystalline in structure due to the glycol's steric structure.

POLYURETHANES—Saturated polyesters can be prepared from 1,3-Butylene Glycol with various polyfunctional acids and alcohols.

SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS—Esterified with fatty acids or etherified with alkylated phenol, 1,3-Butylene Glycol produces non-ionic detergents with good emulsion breaking properties and improved compatibility with non-polar compounds.

POLYMERIC PLASTICIZERS—Plasticizers with improved dielectric properties are obtained from 1,3-Butylene Glycol.

HUMECTANTS—Low volatility, low toxicity and good hygroscopicity properties make this glycol desirable as a humectant for tobacco, cosmetics and paper.

COUPLING AGENTS—Mutual solubility with water and various organic materials make 1,3-Butylene Glycol a useful blending and coupling agent for various pastes, dyes, textile lubricants, greases and toilet goods.

Celanese CHEMICALS

Celanese Chemical Company, a Division of Celanese Corporation of America.
Dept. 556-E, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works . lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis .lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP bots. ..... lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis ...lb. 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .20 - .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, East, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .57 - —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo.18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works ..... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. .... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. .... lb. .38 - .55

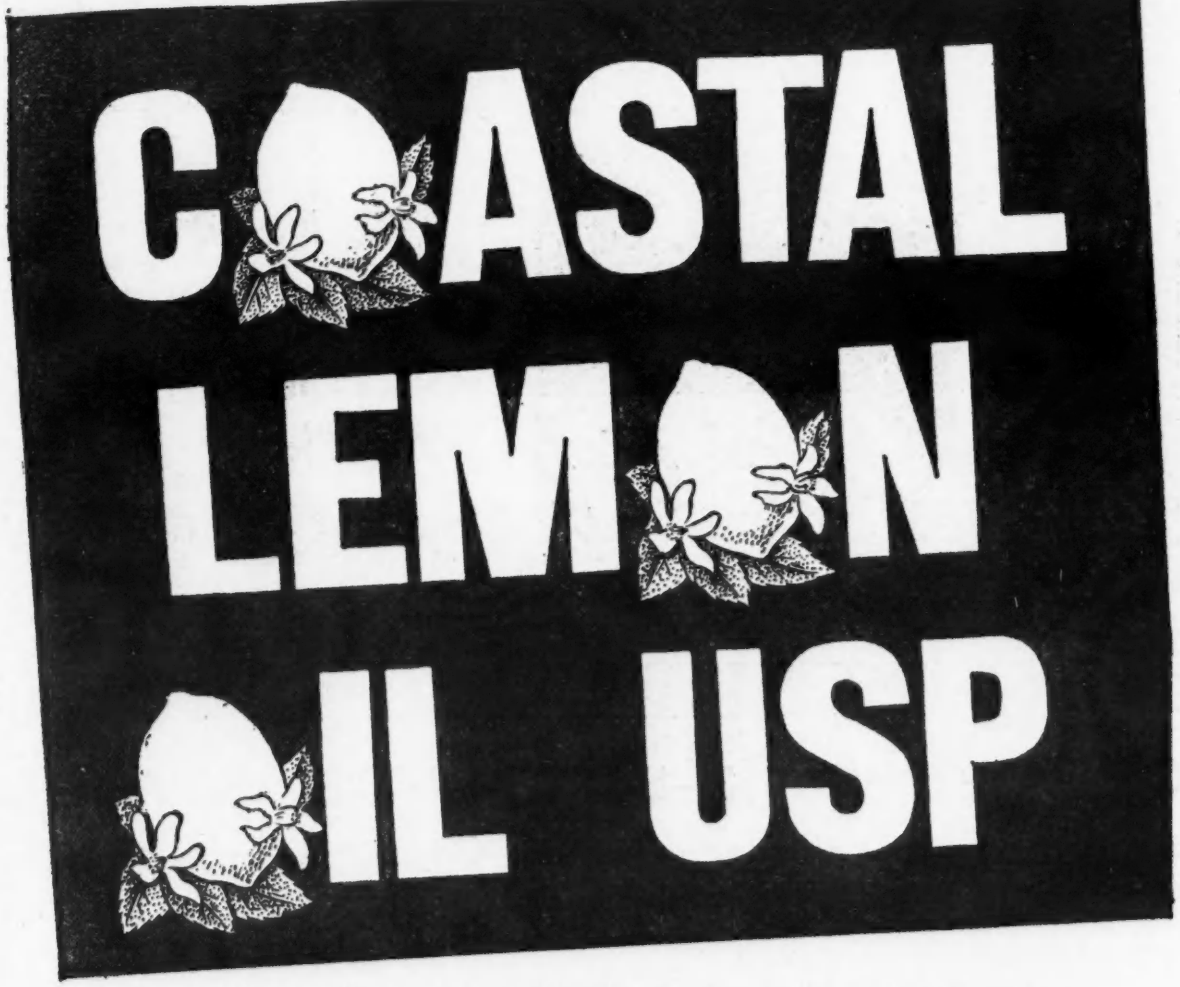
K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ¼c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald.... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works. lb. .24 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago..... lb. .0960- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms..... lb. .35½- —
tanks ..... lb. .34½- —

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

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DISTRIBUTED BY:

International Flavors & Fragrances, Incorporated
417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, New Jersey

Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid. lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid. lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .43¾- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt, alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.40
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls. lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton 65.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton 55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1680- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1770- .1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1320- —
tanks, New York lb. .1431- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1481- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms. lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2330- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid lb. .1375- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equaid lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .49
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

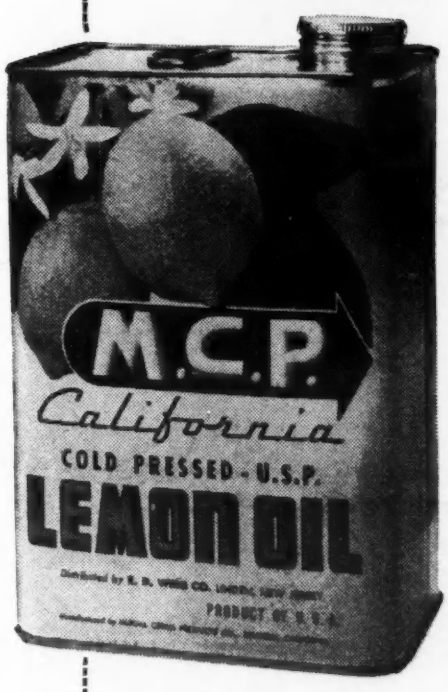
M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equaid. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid. lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equaid. lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equaid., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, New ton 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis. ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid ton 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk., c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equaid. lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equaid lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt equaid lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equaid lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equaid., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

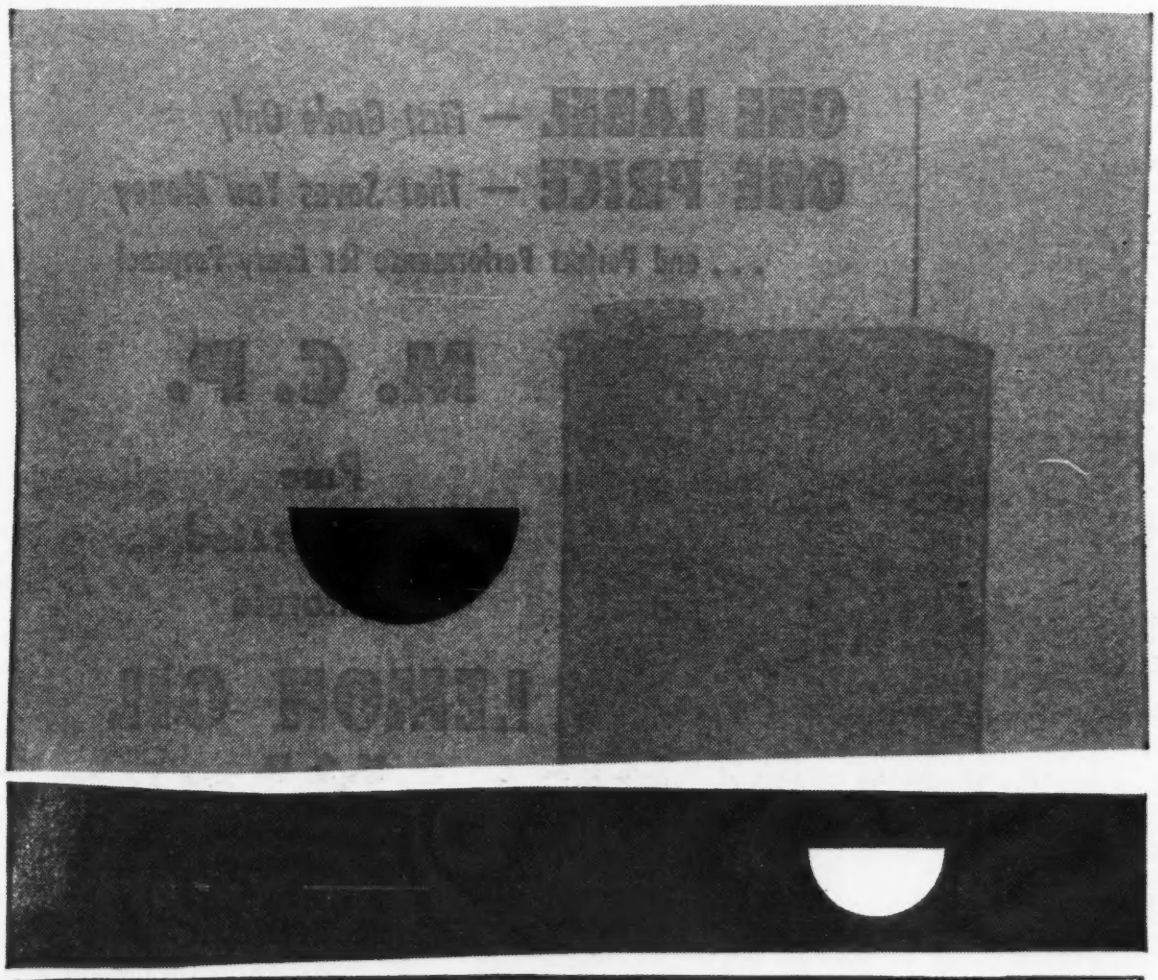
R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½ - .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .21½ - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. all'd on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½ - .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .22½ - —
Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works .ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis .... ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E.. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .29¼ - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms..... lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO., bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton.86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.... lb. .26½ - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .26½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf.. lb. .06¾ - —

Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 8.60 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs..lb. 8.40 - 8.50
Japanese, cs. ..... lb.12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots..lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis..lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 212.00 -215.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachlorosaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd..gal. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .61½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal..gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ....lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs..lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½ - —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ....lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld..lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .79 - .82
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald..lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .48¾ - —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .67¾ - —



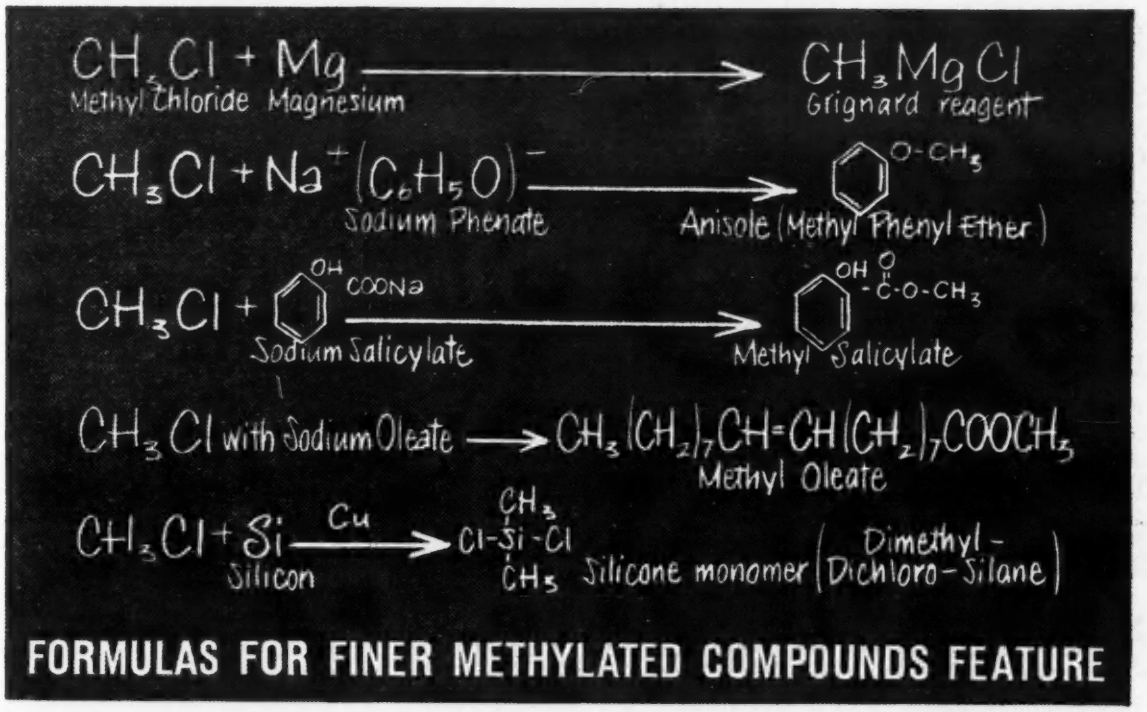
Looking toward tomorrow, visualizing the shapes and courses it will take, anticipating its needs... this search for ways to serve industry better and more fully has been an unremitting spur to Sonneborn, since many tomorrows ago. Inasmuch as this quest dates back to the turn of the century and has been concentrated upon a specialized segment of petroleum refining, it is not surprising that in products, technical assistance, service, Sonneborn Goes Further.

SONNEBORN CHEMICAL AND REFINING CORPORATION
White Oil Division, 300 Park Ave. South, New York 10, N.Y.
SPECIALISTS IN PETROLEUM SULFONATES (PETRONATES) • WHITE MINERAL OILS • PETROLATUMS

WO-19

We have changed our name from L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC. to SONNEBORN CHEMICAL AND REFINING CORPORATION

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 85½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. 87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. 92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —
(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works in. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .08¼- .08½
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanalamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs lb. .08 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .30 - .32¼
tanks lb. .29 - —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 - .75


CH3Cl + Mg → CH3MgCl
Methyl Chloride Magnesium
Grignard reagent
CH3Cl + Na+(C6H5O)− → Anisole (Methyl Phenyl Ether)
Sodium Phenate
CH3Cl + Sodium Salicylate → Methyl Salicylate
CH3Cl with Sodium Oleate → CH3(CH2)7CH=CH(CH2)7COOCH3
Methyl Oleate
CH3Cl + Si (Cu) → Cl-Si(CH3)2-Cl
Silicon
Silicone monomer (Dimethyl-Dichloro-Silane)

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Allied Chemical

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61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

Physical Properties

Molecular weight	50.5
Boiling point	–10.7°F., –23.7°C.
Freezing point	–143.7°F., –97.6°C.
Flash point	below 32°F.
Pounds per gallon (liquid) at 20°C. (4.83 atm.)	7.5
Specific Gravity (liquid) at 20°/4°C.	0.918
Specific Heat (liquid) at 68°F.	0.382 Btu/lb/°F.
Latent heat of vaporization at normal boiling point	184. Btu/lb.
Vapor pressure at 70°F.	56. psig

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ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send:

☐ Chart of "Precautions in Handling Methyl Chloride."

☐ Book on Solvay Methyl Chloride and other Solvay Chloromethanes.

☐ I am interested in a sample. Have your representative call.

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N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-cars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .05 - .06
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- .10¾
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms. ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms. ..... gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. ..... lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 55-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Niketham ide, cbys. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E ... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys., extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. N unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .055 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works. unit-ton. 3.50 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. ..... lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms ..... lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 ..... lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
S.d., dms. ..... lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms ..... lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .12¾- .13
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs ..... lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ..... ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ..... ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, Calif., sweet distilled, cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange oil, Fla., sweet dist, cns., dms lb. .35 - —
California, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls .. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ..... lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .59 - .60
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .66 - .67
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks ..... lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. ..... lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .29 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton. 53.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15½- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .20¾- .21
tanks ..... lb. .18¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse ... lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs .... lb. .66 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .66 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. .... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. ..... lb. .86 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .09735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30° C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l, same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld .... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —

Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao,, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.798 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.628 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .21
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .20½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - —
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse, New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pinetar, retort, dms., c.l., works lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 83-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Technical grade meets all specifications. Available in drums, tank trucks and tank cars.

CHLOROFORM

Our plant at Louisville—newest in the country—employs the latest processing techniques and assures a product of exceptional quality. Immediate shipment in drums, trucks and tank cars. Two grades: U.S.P. and Technical.

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Available in bulk at highest levels of purity for every technical and industrial use.

PERCHLORETHYLENE

Technical grade for industrial degreasing and Dry-cleaning grade, both stabilized for use in all standard machines. Drums, tank trucks and tank cars from many points throughout the country.

TRICHLORETHYLENE

For industrial degreasing and chemical intermediate use. Available in drums from Louisville and stock points throughout the country; in drums, tank cars and tank trucks from Niagara Falls.

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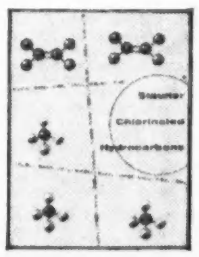
The wide distribution of warehouses and central location of manufacturing facilities make Stauffer a dependable, continuous and *flexible* source of Chlorinated Solvents. Plants at Louisville and Niagara Falls... warehouses and distributor points throughout the country are convenient sources for Stauffer Chlorinated Solvents wherever you are located.



Stauffer Chlorinated Solvents meet all standards for purity, exceed many, and are notably high in the case of chloroform. They are shipped in quantities from drums to tank cars. Mixed loads available from Louisville in compartmented cars and trucks. 55-gallon drums in mixed carloads and truckloads from Louisville, Niagara Falls and many distributor points. Send for a brochure on Stauffer's Chlorinated Hydrocarbons.

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75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½-.36½
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton.25.90 -27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .750 - .823
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, etns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
etns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price, ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb..42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smalder lots lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S. mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .3105- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13 - —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, lots, dlvd kilo.13.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.13.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.17.50 -18.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —

Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.18.25 -18.75
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —

Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34

Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 los. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, leaders, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾

Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.

Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —

Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —

Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —

Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14½	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.1465	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs		7.05	—
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse	100 lbs	8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.	lb	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.84	—
Tech. bgs., c.l. t.l. same basis	lb.	.34	—
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works	lb.	1.25	2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms. 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point	lb	2.20	—
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis	lb	1.77	—
dms., 100-999 lbs. same basis	lb	1.20	—
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis	lb.	.95	—
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25¾	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic)			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).			
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.98	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., t.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½	—
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.25	6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.40	7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)			
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	210.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	100 lbs.	8.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	100 lbs	9.25	11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	210.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	100 lbs.	13.93	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	100 lbs.	15.18	17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works.	lb.	.21	—
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt	100 lbs.	11.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.85	—
dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11 70	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	12.45	—
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.70	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works.	100 lbs	6.05	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.55	—
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.74	.76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	45.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	44.00	—
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse	ton.	48.00	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	44.00	—
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.05	7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65	—
bbls, l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works.	100 lbs.	12.35	—
99%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	15.40	—
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).			
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).			
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	.33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00	—
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb	3.75	—
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms.	lb.	.52	.53
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.55	.56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.35	9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	100 lbs.	5.00	5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.10	—
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	9.40	10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.	100 lbs.	9.45	10.05
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.			
Sodium pieramate, tech. paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt equald	lb.	.90	—
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.34½	—
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.			
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).			
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	11.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.85	12.30
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.81	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	9.21	9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more	lb.	.78¼	—
dms., less than 1,000 lbs	dms.lb.	.81½	—
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	100 lbs	4.10	4.35
dlvd. zone 2	100 lbs	4.35	4.60
dlvd. zone 3	100 lbs	4.75	4.90
dlvd. zone 4	100 lbs	5.35	5.60
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.3, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.30	—
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	3.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.065	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.725	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.628	.688
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½	—
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	ton.	54.00	—
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	32.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms.	lb.	.17½	.18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bgs., t.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55	.65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.75	—
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0775	—
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0815	—
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.95	—

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It's whiter, cleaner, tints easier — more uniformly, dissolves fast.

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Cowles

CHEMICAL COMPANY

7018 Euclid Avenue, • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium Thiosulfate—Sulfur

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. allid			
photo grade, 100-lb. equald	100 lbs.	5.20	—
Sodium titanate, ctns, c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
ctns, 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
ctns, 1-ton or less works	lb	14¾-	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms, c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.35	—
50-lb dms., c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.35½-	—
10-lb cns, c.l. frt alld E	lb	42	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.16	—
bgs, l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.56	[illegible] 06
Sodium trisilicate, powd, 1:3.2 bgs, c.l., works	100 lbs	8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	9.70	-13.13
dms, c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs	10.20	-10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech, bgs dlvd	E lb.	1.32	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald	gal.	.30	.35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.29	—
355°F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.32	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.235	—
286°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.275	—
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.285	—
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal.		.295	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39	.41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼-	—
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.25	.26
Sorbital, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.38	.39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	.23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	.20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton.	54.50	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.08	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tank, N. Y.	lb.	.05½-	—
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1230-	.1255
tanks	lb.	.1030-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1180-	.1205
tanks	lb.	.0980-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1210-	.1235
tanks	lb.	.1010-	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.17	.19½
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
S. D., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80	—
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	9.00	-11.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms.	lb.	.1475-	.1575
tanks	lb.	.1275-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1375-	—
tanks	lb.	.1175-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce oil cns., dms.	lb	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.765	.795
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.045	1.055
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms., works	lb.	.986	1.244
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.85½-	.86½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.04	1.064
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15¼-	.17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	.20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram.		.035	.036
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E	lb.	.92	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb	3.50	3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs	lb.	4.50	5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms, c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	14½-	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1472-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1672-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1222-	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb	1.25	1.45
Succinic acid., purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	.75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
Sucrose, retd. white, bgs. refy E.	lb.	.0920-	—
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½-	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots. bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	1.00	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns, works	lb.	.60	.65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	.75
Sulfabenzamide dms.	kilo	8.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms.	kilo.	6.61	6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald	lb.	1.50	—
NF, fib, dm., frt. equald	lb.	1.55	—
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms	kilo.	16.28	—
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.58
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo	16.55	-17.68
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	- 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more	lb	2.35	—
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	2.80	—
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton		23.50	—
Crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton		25.00	—
US and Canada, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports, long-ton		25.00	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos, long-ton		24.00	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	—

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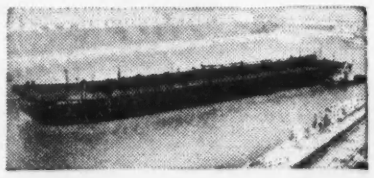
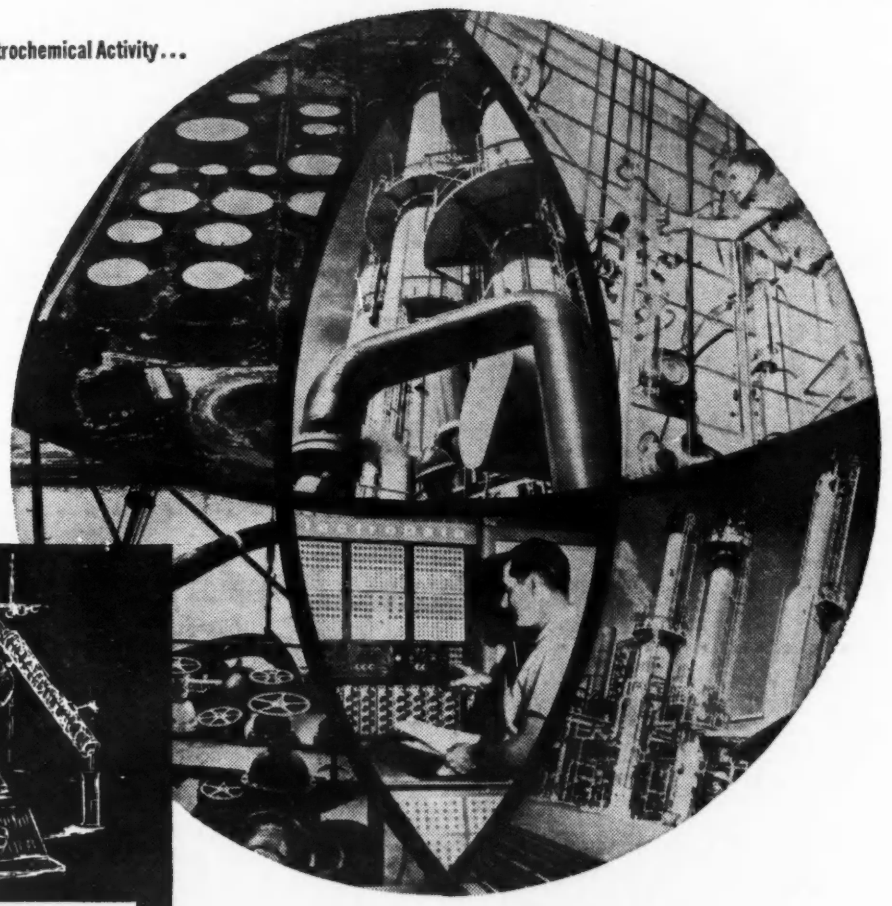


Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½ - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt ald lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs. l.c.l. same basis lb .17¼ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25 00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29 00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l. Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms. c.l. works frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31 00 - 36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34 00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34 00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19 40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton 20 00 - 35 00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .04¾
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .10
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - .08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .09¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - .09¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .07¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½ - .10¼
tanks, works lb. .05 - .08
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - .08¾
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06 - —
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06½ - —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅜ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅝ - —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅛ - —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .13¼ - .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - 5.75
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech. dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works. lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
di-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French bgs lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech. white, cns lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .99 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 25¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 25½ - —
bgs t.c.l., dlvd lb. 26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville Fla ton. 180 00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots Niagara Falls, N.Y ton. 205 00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2 reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ - —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
50% Ti O_2 high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾ - —

from the Delhi Sphere of Petrochemical Activity...



TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Sp. Gr.	.8708
Gravity, °API	31.0
Weight, Lbs/Gal	7.251
Color	30+ Saybolt
Distillation	Range 0.8°C
Paraffins	.04%
Acid Wash Color	Less than No. 1 Standard
K. B., Toluene	105
Flash TCC	46°F
Mixed Aniline Point	50°F
Acidity	No free acid
Sulfur	No H_2S or SO_2 or Thiophene

DELHI TOLUENE

...low in paraffin...high in purity

The properties of Delhi-Taylor Nitration Grade Toluene speak for themselves. We welcome comparison of its exceptionally low paraffin content, high Kauri-Butanol value and freedom from sulfur and thiophene.

As a solvent or as a chemical building block, Delhi Nitration Grade Toluene offers the advantages of precision processing and rigid quality control standards, backed by Delhi's dependable service.

Bulk deliveries of Delhi Toluene are efficiently handled from our plants and strategically located bulk terminals.

DELHI

CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
CORRIGAN TOWER, DALLAS 1, TEXAS
415 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
CORPUS CHRISTI • CHICAGO • CHARLESTON, S.C. • BATON ROUGE • HOUSTON

Titanium Hydride—Uva Ursi Leaves

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid dms., c.l., t.l. lb. 78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots kilo.67 00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109 00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry powd., bots kilo.22.50 - 24.00
33⅓% dry powd., bots kilo.30 00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32

p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., flb. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.85 - 3.90
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c. higher in the West 1¾c.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret cbys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tricresyl puosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald. lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, 6b., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .22 - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .63 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39⅛
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
Burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08¼ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .13 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .23 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 12.75 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 12.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 12.75 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.50 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55 gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .123 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram. 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 110.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - .23
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd. gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .29 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

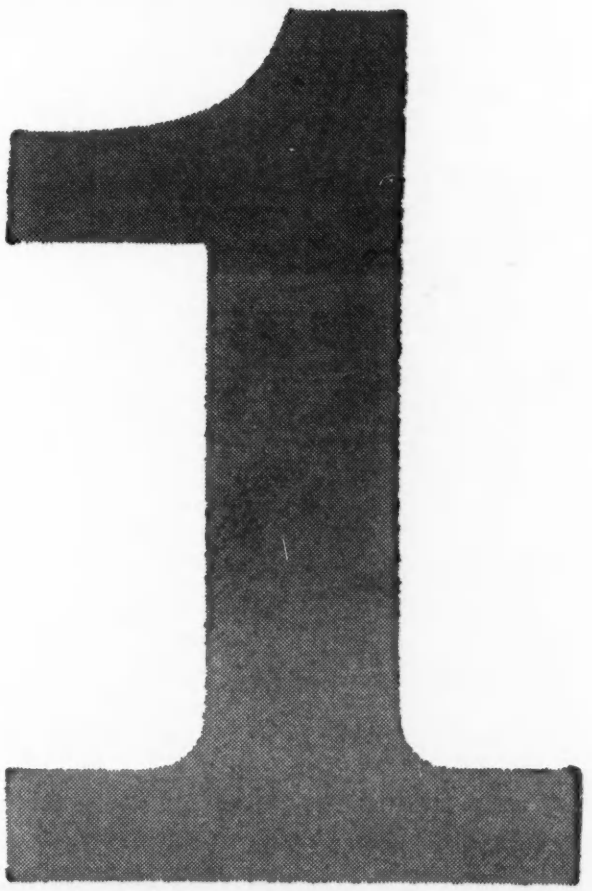
XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.03
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —

—Continued on page 60

TRY
COMPARING
IT FOR



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Drugdom and Help for Aged

The problem faced by drug manufacturers in connection with the politically pivotal promotion of health help for the aged is all that it was painted to be in "Washington Talks It Over" April 25. A fully satisfactory solution of it will be difficult to the verge of impossibility. The drug trade does not want anything even approaching socialized medicine. It is for private service as a matter of principle; but, its open advocacy of such a program would be condemned as a matter of profit by those motivaters of public opinion and reaction who have read that it was "admitted" before the Kefauver committee by the president of a drug manufacturing company that it charges the retail trade $39.50 for a thousand tranquilizer tablets which it sells to the government for 60 cents. It cannot be expected that such "Kefauverites" would even look at, let alone accept, the refutations made by drug manufacturers with reference to popularly circulated charges that their prices for tranquilizers and similar medicaments are "forcing" discharged patients back into hospitals for the mentally afflicted,

It is difficult to understand why the generally published references to the plans of the American Medical Association for a national conference on prepaid medical care, scheduled for May 13 and 14, did not include representatives of the pharmaceutical industry, trade or profession among those invited to participate. Organized labor, which is sharply in disagreement with the medical organization's stand against government help, was named among the groups that would be represented. Also to have representation are the American Management Association, the Association of American Railroads, the Farm Bureau Federation, the American Hospital Association, the American Dental Association, Blue Cross and Blue Shield—the relevancy of those last four organizations is quite clearly obvious.

Just what is the connection between the general concept—including the "official" medical—of Kefauver "disclosures" and that of what should be the recognition of the drug industry, trade and profession in matters of health service? Drugdom as a whole should devote itself most seriously to the discovering of the completely informative answer to that question.

Health for Peace

The US pharmaceutical industry should be earnestly and actively supporting and promoting the suggestion made several weeks ago by a member of the United States Senate that President Eisenhower should advocate a combined East-West health-for-peace plan at the summit meeting of the world powers in Paris. No information has been available on what—if anything—the President thinks about the proposal. There have been, however, reports that the proposer has received earnest expressions of endorsement from a number of persons of political, social, professional and scientific prominence in this country.

Among the reported endorsers is Adlai E. Stevenson, who is quoted as saying that his visit to South America "reenforced my strong view that the time is ripe to launch a massive international effort against sickness and disease." Other studies in that continent have led to the going to Chile, at the invitation of its government, of a team of US experts who are making a survey of the nutritional status of the Chilean population, with an objective of formulating practical recommendations and providing technical assistance toward the better utilization of the country's resources and the development of nutritional services.

Some reports have had it that President Eisenhower and President de Gaulle discussed something along the line of a health-for-peace program in their recent conference and were in a fair measure of agreement on getting some sort of suggestion for a joint undertaking in realms of health and medicine at the Paris conference.

It is earnestly to be recommended and promoted that an all-out program on health for peace—and prosperity—by way of both medico-pharmaceutical and nutritional services be developed and applied jointly by government and private enterprise, industrial, commercial and professional, to meet in full such needs throughout the world as were found by Mr. Stevenson in South America and can be found in all the other continents.

International Understanding

In this 4A age, when everything is accelerated, activated, agitated and aggravated, time is not what it used to be. So, sixteen months is not an overlong period to be devoted to preparations for universally beneficial, satisfactory achievements in international industrial relations. Consequently, it is well that US industry should now start thinking and planning on what it should do and what it can do to make the International Industrial Conference, which will be convened in San Francisco in September, 1961, everything that it should be in scope of purpose, endeavor and achievement.

The sponsors of the conference expect that it will bring together at least 500 industrial leaders from more than fifty nations, who are variously active in their respective major national organizations. They are scheduled to explore numerous areas of industrial activity, potentiality and responsibility, comprising such matters as trade, investment and economic cooperation among nations, emergence of regional trading blocs, management and organizational problems involved in expanding domestic and foreign business enterprises, provision, training and development of strong and enduring leadership essential to the successful conduct of business enterprises throughout the world.

The conference, organized wholly under private auspices, will be sponsored by Stanford Research Institute and the National Industrial Conference Board. Its governing body is a policy board composed of representatives of numerous business activities—not, for some reason, including the chemical. Information on the membership of the advisory council from thirty countries or of the US council of the same size has not been available.

Of interest to organizations contemplating participation in the conference should be the recent announcement that data on more than 300 international, governmental and private organizations in seventy-eight countries have been compiled by the International Industrial Development Center in a publication entitled "Small Industry Development Organizations—A Worldwide Directory," based on the third in a series of studies under a grant from the Ford Foundation. The book is available from The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., at $10 a copy.

Whatever—if anything—may be the contribution to international understanding by the coming political summit conference, it will not measure up to the actual person-to-person potentialities of the 1961 conference at the industrial summit.

OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS
How 1960 Business Is Shaping Up

	First Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$4,947,761
Basic Dyes	2,814,809
Mordant Dyes	1,441,541
Solvent Dyes	1,735,115
Vat Dyes	10,697,717
Total	$21,636,943

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

Washington Talks It Over

Press Agents With Chemical, Drug and Pesticide Accounts to Handle Find New Group Requiring Some Management: The Magazine and Newspaper Writers Who Deal in Black-Eye Articles.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

The folks to feel sorry for these days are the "molders of public opinion" for the chemical, drug and pesticide industries—in other words, the press agents in these industrial fields. One of their jobs is to keep uncomplimentary things about the people and products that pay their salaries out of the public prints, but it isn't an easy task.

Every time they think they have the situation in hand and feel like sitting back and relaxing a bit, up pops another article with the punch of a pile-driver to give the industry another black eye, with little or no opportunity offered beforehand to defend itself.

To understand why this is so, these facts must be considered:

• With so much public interest now centered on developments in science and synthetics, publications are ready and anxious to print almost everything they can get on these subjects. Free-lance writers, as well as staff writers in some instances, are having a field day preparing and selling stories on these developments.

• There is nothing so appealing for readership as a fetching headline and accompanying story discrediting some product or class of products.

From the press agents' standpoint, there have been altogether too many such articles over the past several years and in too many reputable magazines of wide circulation. The latest is an article on pesticides in *Sports Illustrated*. The agricultural chemical industry's big headache before that was an article in *True Magazine*. The drug industry got its lumps from *Life* magazine several months ago.

Some of the attacks on chemicals in foods have been blunted by recent articles in *Coronet* and *Pageant*, which presented factual discussions on the safety of these products. Industry is hopeful that more articles like these will show up soon in another magazine with a big circulation, and in an important daily.

The press agents have a mass of data to offer news writers and authors preparing articles on the safety of food chemicals and drugs. However, they seldom get a chance to use it. Mostly, the articles are in print before the public relations' men hear about them, and then neither the authors nor publications are any longer interested.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

More About Resins

POLYESTER RESINS* is the latest in Reinhold's series treating on the nature of individual plastics and their applications. Formulations, historic background, chemistry, curing mechanisms, manufacturing techniques and application of various types of unsaturated polyester resins are all presented clearly and cogently. Discussed in detail are laminated applications and gel coats as well as the formulation of resins designated to have particular performance characteristics. Having grown from a volume of 10 million pounds in 1950 to an estimated 160 million in 1959. Polyester resins clearly deserve a place in this interesting series.

*POLYESTER RESINS. By John R. Lawrence. 250 pages. Reinhold Publishing Company, New York. $5.75.

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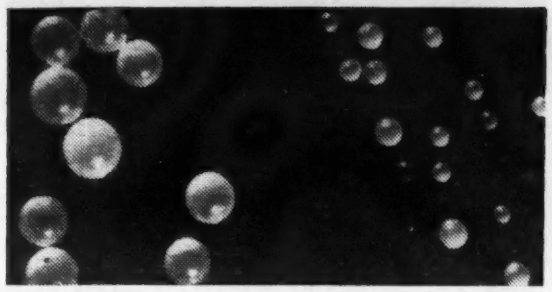
Some vitamin tablet formulations are rough on vitamin A. An occasional run may be made under moisture conditions higher than normal. The formula may contain hygroscopic ingredients. In either case, on-the-shelf vitamin A potency of the tablets may drop off more rapidly than usual.

This is true with a number of commercial dry vitamin A products. However, it is less true of our *Myvax® Dry Vitamin A Palmitate* than of any other dry vitamin A we have tested.

If you would like to see a report describing these tests, write to ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.



Greatly magnified here, *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate* is supplied in two standard size ranges: medium (30-60 mesh) and fine (60-120 mesh). Either delivers 500,000 USP Vitamin A units per gram. Also available with added vitamin D_3.

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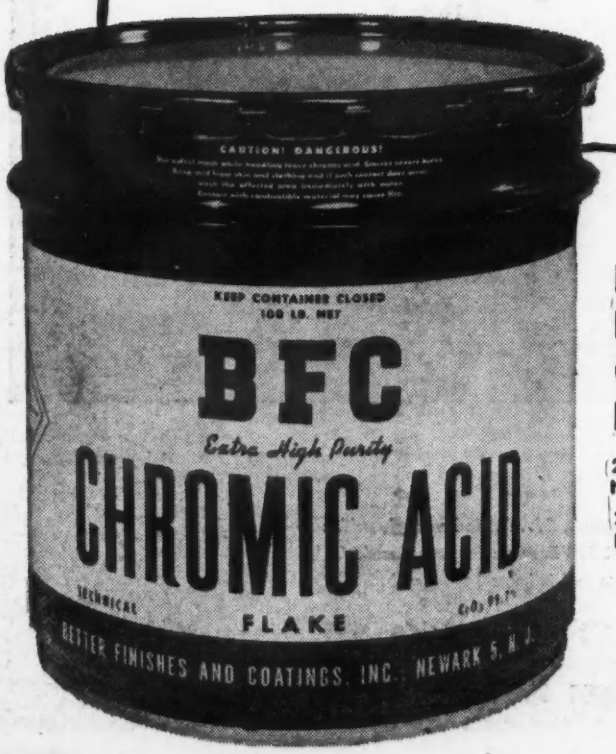

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Heavy Chemicals

Inorganic chemical output was generally lower in February, but there were enough exceptions to stay the feet of those who would jump to rash conclusions about the state of business generally. The picture, painted by Census Bureau, is limmed in the table below. Bellweathers like chlorine, caustic soda and sulfuric acid veered to the down side, the figures reveal, but not far that way. And there were some bright spots: Soda ash held its own, sodium phosphate gained a bit, and aluminum sulfate, prodded by the paper industry, scored a sharp advance.

Steel output seems destined to drift a few points lower before straightening out. American Iron & Steel Institute foresaw it down a full three points last week. Some sources look to see it at the seventy percent-mark before it starts climbing back to eighty. A gloomy picture it seems to some, but the great majority of trade sources reporting to this publication see it in a sanguine light. The picture emerging is one of consumers studying warehouses stacked high with steel and trimming new orders accordingly.

Tin resisted the bad news out of Pittsburgh last week and held grimly to its 99 cents price tag. Good call in other outlets gave heart to it. Mercury pulled up short at its recent decline and met fair buying interest. Lead and zinc lacked luster.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 30, at 97.5 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 93.4 percent for the previous week and 95.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
106.83	106.88	106.87	104.84

For Current Prices see page **9**

Acids

Hydrochloric—From hydrochloric acid makers have come consistently good reports on business volume. While the steel outlet can hardly be called an unimportant one, still a 15 percent production decline in Pittsburgh, when finally reflected in total acid business—which comprises many outlets—does not make an imposing total.

And the rest of the economy—particularly the process section that begins where Pittsburgh leaves off—seems to have its hands wrapped firmly around the production throttle.

Prices of the acid are reported unchanged at levels of long standing. Supplies are adequate.

Hydrofluoric — Aluminum production continues to boom even while sales merely hold their own. Vitality of HF sales to that market, trade sources report, is unimpaired.

Nitric—Producers report a seasonally active business picture, unchanged price levels, and supplies sufficient to take care of all comers, with some extra on hand for a rainy day, and scant chance of a rainy day.

Sulfuric—Rather than recovery, the outlook for steel output is to settle still further, according to a canvas of trade sources.

While there is general agreement that production, tending so persistently downward, stands little chance of regaining the 80 percent level this season, trade opinion differs sharply on what sort of inferences are in order.

According to some, steel is the least reliable of economic indicators right now owing to general ignorance as to the real level of consumers' stocks. One can only guess as to how extravagantly the stockpiling proceeded when outlook for a strike settlement was darkest.

It could easily be, these sources say, that steel users are largely working out of warehouse, meaning that the nation's economy is sound enough, steel's reticence notwithstanding.

Another group, constituting a small but vocal minority, contends that the cutback in steel reflects growing buyers' resistance at the consuming end of the economy and portends a rolling readjustment. The soaring sixties, these sources say, will take a little time to get off the ground.

It is thought by some that a downturn in the nation's economy if it should come at a time so psychologically important as the present (start of a decade) will serve to strengthen the hand of those calling for more federal regulation based on a government-backed five percent annual increase in the national product.

Turning to particulars, American Iron & Steel Institute estimates steel output last week at 2,132,000 net tons, or 74.8 percent of capacity, a dizzy decline from the previous week's actual total of 2,210,000 tons, or 77.6 percent.

For background, the Institue recalls last month's production of 2,417,000 net tons and output of fully 2,604,000 net tons a year ago.

Bases and Salts

Alum—Record-high paper production assures this material firm footing against the treacherous undertows that have been discerned in other areas.

Chlorine—Fattened by an April 1 advance, prices look healthy and stable.

Caustic Potash—Business is reported fair to good, supplies ample, prices steady.

Caustic Soda—In the rayon-nylon struggle for tire cord business, rayon makers, having sworn a deep fraternal vow to back the wood-derived fiber all the way, have nevertheless quietly and individually worked for a hand in nylon just in case the battle should be lost.

This is one of the reasons there was no talk of a comparable hike in caustic soda when chlorine advanced $3 a ton. For while fiber manufacturers are able to diversify when the outcome of a struggle for predominance between competing materials can not be foreseen, makers of basic materials are without the option to hedge.

It can, therefore, be said that caustic soda makers are more dependent on ray-

Inorganic Chemicals Output: February

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	February	January
Aluminum Chloride		
anhyd.	1,975	2,231
liq. cryst.	2,065	2,096
Aluminum sulfate coml..	74,663	71,634
iron-free	4,048	4,221
Calcium carbide	87,876	92,181
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	37,722	38,909
solid	28,046	27,880
Chlorine gas	369,508	385,253
Hydrochloric acid	90,618	94,880
Hydrofluoric acid	9,715	9,635
Hydrogen peroxide	2,800	2,319
Nitric acid	280,709	287,981
Phosphoric acid	158,807	162,443
Phosphorus, elemental	31,391	33,349
Phosphorus oxychloride..	1,809	1,979
Phosphorus trichloride...	1,612	1,830
Potash, caustic, liq.	9,723	7,809
Solid	1,586	1,698
Soda ash, syn., light	196,505	193,515
dense	161,998	170,384
Soda ash, natural	61,631	59,455
Soda, caustic, liquid	398,520	415,423
dry	42,843	42,768
Sodium bichromate and chromate	9,870	11,827
Sodium chlorate	7,210	8,392
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,278	2,726
Sodium metal	8,928	9,728
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,808	4,407
Meta	5,045	*5,329
Tetra	8,766	8,064
Acid pyro	1,383	1,405
Tripoly	53,281	*53,224
Sodium silicate	39,664	30,374
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	25,163	24,238
Glaubers salt	7,886	7,907
Salt cake, crude	61,878	64,654
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,501,848	1,589,402

* Revised.

Heavy Chemicals

on's victory than are the rayon makers themselves, loyal as the latter may feel.

Indications are that as long as rayon prices can be cut to match every thrust of the nylon people, the auto manufacturers will prefer to stick with a material they are now using rather than go to the trouble and expense of switching to one whose performance characteristics are reportedly identical. On the other hand, with a price differential in its favor, nylon would surely succeed, trade sources say, in its bid as supplanter.

Stable or even lower costs of raw material, disinterested observers add, are rayon's best chance of survival in this big and growing market.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Buyers of aluminum-base scrap stepped up consumption of the material to 36,871 tons in December, up 2,900 tons or nine percent from November, according to the Mines Bureau.

Production of secondary aluminum alloys was up 3,000 tons and shipments up 2,700 tons from November, says Mines. Consumption of segregated sheet and clips was up 651 tons, Mines adds.

Secondary aluminum alloy prices were advanced 1¼c. a pound about the middle of December, Mines recalls. This followed on the heels of a 1.3c. advance in virgin pig. Major grades of scrap thereupon advanced ½c. a pound.

Independent smelters, notes Mines, consumed 30,553 tons of the 36,871 total. Primary producers used 3,688 tons, while foundries, fabricators and others took 2,630 tons. Calculated metallic recovery totaled 29,765 tons: 23,006 from new scrap and 6,759 from old.

Magnesium—US consumption of this material boomed last year, but production here was only slightly higher and world output unchanged. In a Mines Bureau report shipments in the US are tallied at 47,532 tons, up a whopping 17 percent over 1958's 34,156 tons. Production rose narrowly to 31,033 from 30,096 tons. the latter one of 1,900 tons.

Lead—Moderate business, a stable price that has been on the books since December 28 of last year, and ample supply formed the picture emerging in last week's market.

Mercury—Having eased a week earlier, prices last week were steady at the reduced range of $212 to $215 a flask, large lots, prompt shipment, the spread reflecting quantity.

Supplies are thought to be more plentiful than previously, and buying interest more vigorous.

Silver—The quotation of 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot, has not changed in over a year.

Tin—Straits metal's grip on its 99c. tag failed to weaken from the bad news about Pittsburgh's production pace.

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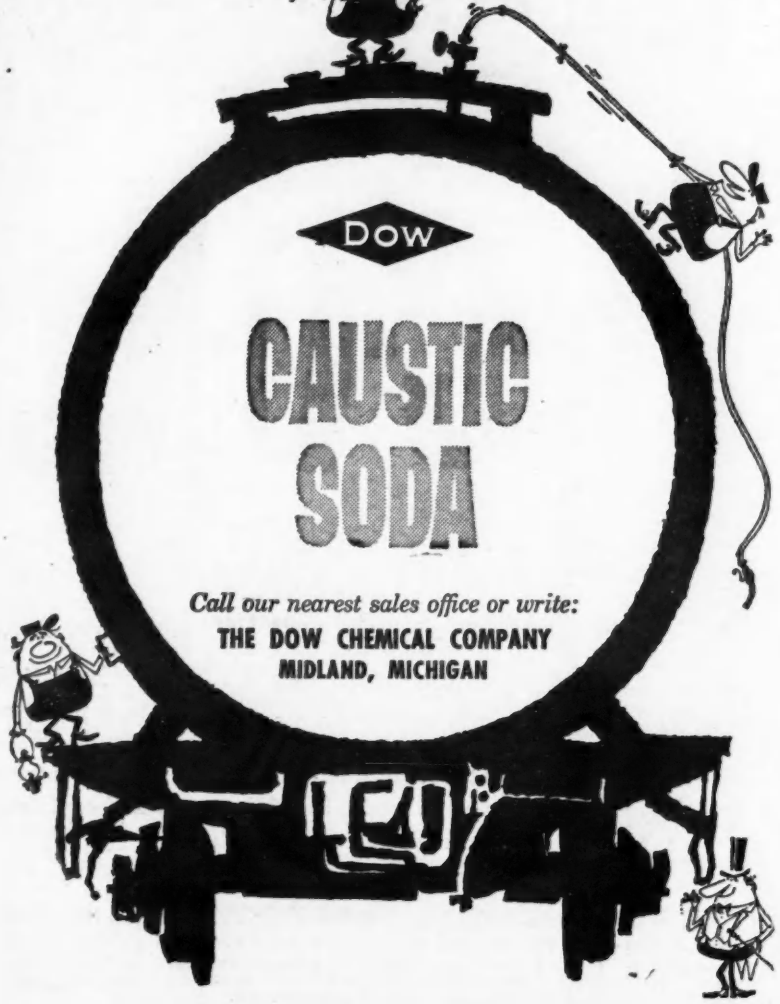

Data Offered

Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc., has published a second edition of **"Corn Oil,"** a twenty-page booklet illustrated with photos and charts. Copies are obtainable free on request to the Foundation at 1001 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. or 3 East 45th street, New York 17.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published "SG-2—Housekeeping in the Chemical Industry" as the second pamphlet in its **safety guide** series. Copies are available at 20 cents each from the association's headquarters at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. The four-page illustrated publication covers the responsibility for good industrial "housekeping" and the benefits to be derived from it. Pamphlets slated to follow in this series will cover electrical switch lockouts, tank entry, instrumentation for safety, emergency organization and preventive maintenance.

Alpha-Molykote Corporation has published a four-page, four-color bulletin describing industrial applications for "Molykote Type G," a **grease consistency lubricant.** Copies of "Bulletin 126B" are available along with a small sample tube from the company at 65 Harvard avenue, Stamford, Conn.

American Standards Association has published a booklet covering standard **specifications for metal drums and pails** as revised to comply with new Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. Copies are available from the association at 10 East 40th street, New York 16.

Isocyanates for Nopco

—Continued from page 3

major production item will be toluene diisocyanate (TDI), the basic raw material for the urethane foams produced by the company's plastic division.

Forecasts indicate that by the time the new plant is in operation, the company's own captive consumption of TDI will be such that the plant can begin operations at a substantial level of production, thus minimizing the economic risks.

The company states that entry into the isocyanate field will improve its competitive position in urethane foams and broaden its position in the chemical world as well.

It is anticipated that products other than foams may be developed from TDI, other isocyanates, or the intermediates. These could fit logically into the production and sales facilities of the company's fine chemicals and industrial divisions, Nopco says.

Diamonite Names Agent For Canadian Alumina Sales

Diamonite Products Manufacturing Company, Shreve, Ohio, has appointed Pigment & Chemical Company, Ltd., as exclusive representative in Canada for "Diamonite" high-density aluminum ceramic grinding rod. The Canadian company has headquarters at Montreal and warehouses in Toronto, Quebec City and Vancouver.

The material will be sold to the paint, varnish, ceramic, drug and related fields which use pebble mills. "Diamonite" is said to reduce milling time up to 50 percent and wear longer than ordinary materials.

Polyolefins Business

—Continued from page 5

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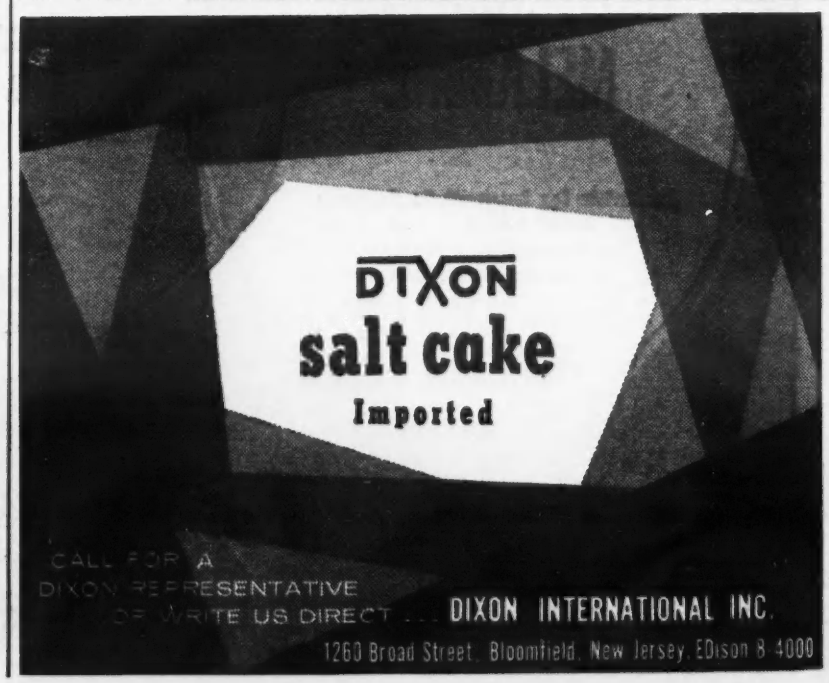

Essential Oils Market Advice: Study Conditions

—Continued from page 1

tried to postpone a return to very low prices for a while, but when California Fruit Growers Exchange reduced their price drastically, Florida followed, and today the pre-frost low price level is reached again and promises to continue throughout the year."

Lemon Oil—California has successfully overcome Italian competition for the bulk of the American market. Italy gained a foothold here through price cuts which were finally met and ultimately deepened by California growers.

Lime Oil — Exchange and duty advantages are channeling Jamaican oil mainly to the British Commonwealth while the US remains the principal outlet for Mexican production. Prices are firm with the Haitian oil trailing the Mexican by close to 50 cents a pound. In the mid-fifties, experimental production started at several plants in Florida. But this oil has a different character and up to now has not been able to replace Mexican oil.

Grapefruit Oil—Decimation by frost of 1958 Florida crop arrested a declining price trend and established the hegemony of western growers. The resultant firmness has continued into the present year.

Tangerine Oil—With demand for juice on the slack side, supplies of the oil are tightening and prices tending upward. Oil and juice production are automatically linked. Therefore, it's well to keep a weather eye on the seasonal fluctuations of juice demand.

Mandarin Oil—Judiciously blended with tangerine oil, this one will give the resulting mixture an interesting lift and top note.

Mint Oils—The shortage of spearmint oil has not been alleviated and may last until the 1960 crop becomes available in September or October. "Perhaps some hoarded stock will appear on the market earlier, but this is a matter of speculation. Fortunately, the 1960 crop promises to be good and lower prices are expected in fall. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present shortage has depleted inventories and that the demand for spearmint oil will remain brisk so that a quick return to the low price level of previous years is unlikely."

Anise Oil — The embargo on star anise oil from China remains in effect, and the oil—including blends made in friendly countries—may not be imported into the US. In consequence, anise flavoring today is done with pine oil-derived USP anethole. Although not as fine as the Chinese product, this material has been generally accepted as a full substitute.

Clove Bud Oil—The main flavor constituent of clove, namely eugenol, is available today at about the same price as the oil. It is being used more and more frequently and has a restraining effect upon pricing of clove bud oil.

Nutmeg and Mace Oil—Prices today are still about three times as high as they were in 1956 before hurricanes in the West Indies sent the market soaring. "A return to the prices of the early fifties is still not imminent, because even today supplies from the West Indies are far below pre-hurricane levels."

Alcoa, Imperial Buy Up British Aluminum Group

Aluminum Company of America has confirmed its joint acquisition, with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of a group of British aluminum concerns comprising a holding company known as Almin, Ltd.

Alcoa and Imperial each acquired a 50 percent interest in a transaction reported by Alcoa at $9 million. Earlier reports in the British press had estimated the deal as high as $14 million.

This is the second joint venture embarked on by Alcoa and the big British chemical firm. Since June of last year, the firms have operated Imperial Aluminum Company, Ltd., a fabricating concern formed in South Wales. Alcoa holds a 49 percent interest and Imperial the other 51 percent.

In the Almin group, the key acqusition, according to an Alcoa spokesman, is International Alloys, Ltd., a secondary aluminum smelter. Also included are several aluminum fabricating concerns.

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Chemical Materials Seen Booming in Home Building

Nearly a third of home building materials in the 70's will come out of test tubes, according to Allied Chemical Corporation's Barrett Division, a leading manufacturer of construction materials.

H. Dorn Stewart, president of the division, pin-pointed these uses at a building materials sales conference last week: Polyethylene cold water piping, nylon hot water piping, plastic sewer pipes, gutters, flashings and leaders.

Mr. Stewart also predicted the day when ceiling tiles processed from fiberboard "will replace plaster ceilings in about the same proportion that dry walls have replaced plastered walls."

The Barrett said he could foresee "plastic foam insulation . . . and whole walls in a panel, complete with plastic insulation, wiring, heating panels and interior surfacing."

Insecticide Spraying

—*Continued from page 3*

cultural Chemicals Association. He said the legislation is unnecessary because administrative action can, and is, being undertaken that would serve the same purpose.

The agricultural chemicals industry is in full accord with the principle that there should be close coordination and exchange of information between various agencies involved in pest control programs, he said.

While the aims of the legislation are sound, he added, it is conceivable that the bill would jeopardize control programs needed to meet arising emergency situations that might affect agriculture or the public health.

Mr. Hitchner said that in addition to a coordinating committee already operating in the government, the National Academy of Sciences is now forming a group of scientists to study the entire problem of pest control in relation to wildlife conservation. It will also look into the operation of government agencies in pest control programs.

He urged that the legislation be delayed until this study is completed.

Janzen Calls Bill 'Premature'

Daniel H. Janzen, director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries of the Fish & Wildlife Service, endorsed the objectives of the bill to conserve wildlife, but said that the bill is premature and that a number of its provisions would make it administratively impractical.

He proposed that the basic law on wildlife conservation be amended to spell out procedures needed to provide desired coordination and exchange of information in this field.

Dr. W. L. Popham, deputy administrator of agricultural research, argued against the bill because it puts primary emphasis on protection of wildlife and thus subordinates other values to national welfare.

He said there is much misunderstanding and many misleading reports concerning the Department of Agriculture's pest control program and added that there have been frequent consultations between scientists of the different agencies concerning these programs.

He noted that the amount of pesticides used in programs sponsored and financially supported by the department account for only 3 percent of the total domestic consumption of pesticides. Last year, he said, it was only 7.5 million pounds out of 250 million pounds produced.

HEYDEN VICE-PRESIDENT: James K. Lindsay, elected vice-president and secretary of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. Mr. Lindsay had been secretary and treasurer of the company.

Atlantic-Vulcan Starts Up Steel Pail, Ink Can Facility

Atlantic-Vulcan Containers, Inc., has just started full-scale production at a new 25,000-square-foot building in Peabody, Mass. Newly-installed machinery is reported in full operation making steel pails and slip-cover ink cans.

These products are being manufactured in a full range of sizes and styles, the company reports. Included are 1.5 to 7 gallon pails, open head and closed head, with all standard pouring openings, "Hi-Bake" linings, vari-colored lithograph, silk screen printing and a line of all standard-size, seamed and seamless ink cans.

Atlantic-Vulcan is one of seven steel container plants which recently merged to form Vulcan-Associated Container Companies.

Drug Probe Set to Turn

—*Continued from page 3*

explained. "The dispute is now centered on the propriety of hospitals dispensing a drug by generic name."

Among these schedule to testify are Dr. Lloyd Miller, director of revision, Pharmacopeia of the US; Newell Stewart, executive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council, and Carl K. Raiser, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Phila. Mr. Raiser is also president of the Pharmaceutical Council.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A fourth leading producer announced his price schedule for potash muriate for the 1960-61 fertilizer season. As with the earlier announcements, the price per unit of K_2O will be increased 3 to 3½ cents. This in effect returns the listings to the approximate 1956-57 level. Trademen expressed confidence in the new listing, maintaining that the market situation shows considerable strength and that there is no indication to the contrary at this time.

Plans to build Western Canada's first basic chemical pesticide plant were announced. Construction will begin in about a year, at a site to be announced in the Alberta-Saskatchewan area. The plant will be strategically located so that the major part of its raw materials can be supplied from the immediate area, according to sponsors of the plant. The new plant is part of the Canadian producer's over-all chemical operation. It is designed to facilitate expansion of production when required.

The USDA reports that European corn bores destroyed nearly 68 million bushels of corn grown for gain utilization. The damage was valued at nearly $72 million, and constituted 1.7 percent of the total crop. This is the lowest loss incurred by farmers since 1952.

Based on counties or districts surveyed in the fall of 1959, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois suffered the severest losses. Of the 67,763,000 bushels estimated to have been destroyed by bores, more than 16 million bushels were lost in Nebraska, more than 15 million lost in Iowa, and more than 10 million lost in Illinois.

The European corn borer, one of the costliest insect pests, was accidentally imported into the United States, probably on broomcorn, more than 40 years ago and now infests most of the corn-growing areas. The borer not only cuts crop yields but also lowers crop quality, increases production and harvesting costs, and requires large outlays for control materials and equipment.

"Sevin" insecticide has been granted label acceptance by USDA for use on tomatoes, eggplant and peppers, according to a spokesman for the producer. The new carbamate insecticide was used by growers in 1959 for the first time to control insects on potatoes and beans. "Sevin" is said to be particularly effective against leaf-feeding worms. It controls tomato fruitworm, hornworm, fall armyworm and European corn borer.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
109.97	109.97	110.72	112.61

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Supplies of anhydrous ammonia are reported to be getting tight. With the start of the season for direct application of ammonia, producers feel that supplies will become even tighter over the next forty days. They anticipate considerable juggling of orders to meet customers' demands.

Coke-oven production of ammonia liquor was 3,085,058 pounds in March, according to the bureau of Mines. This is a 10.9 increase in production over January's output, when production was set by the Bureau at 2,781,026 pounds. Sales were 32.7 percent higher than that reported for January, and were estimated at 1,869,676 pounds. For February, 1959 sales of ammonia liquor were 1,782,592 pounds. Stocks of the coke-oven ammonia liquor were 2,790,407 pounds at the end of March, down 2.5 percent from February's total stocks of 2,863,401 pounds.

Ammonium Phosphate—The Bureau of Mines reports that the coke-oven production of ammonium phosphate was 11,199,635 pounds. This represents an increase of 0.2 percent over January's total. Sales were estimated to be 10,831,700 pounds, an increase of 0.2 percent over last month's reported total.

Ammonium Sulfate—According to the Bureau of Census, production of synthetic ammonium sulfate technical, was 93,595 short tons in February. During the previous month, 97,261 short tons was produced. For February, 1959 the output was estimated to be 90,873 short tons.

Stocks of synthetic ammonium sulfate were estimated to be at 186,385 short tons in February and 180,825 short tons in January.

Production of ammonium sulfate, by-product, is estimated to be 66,563 short tons in February, and 68,933 short tons in January. Stocks at the end of February were estimated to be at 143,826 short tons for February and 125,174 short tons for the month of January.

The Bureau of Mines reports that coke-oven production of ammonium sulfate in March was estimated to be 139,429,454 pounds. This represents a 4.7 increase in total production over the figure reported for the previous month. When compared to production for March, 1959, the output is much lower. Production for March, 1959, was 147,557,705 pounds. Sales of coke-oven ammonium sulfate totaled 124,642,037 pounds in March, a 30.9 percent increase over February's sales. But much lower than the total sales reported for March of last year when sales were 199,367,869 pounds.

Potash—A fourth producer of potash muriate has announced a price schedule for the 1960-61 fertilizer season. As with the earlier announcements, the listing provides for increases of 3c. to 3½c. per pound per unit of K_2O. In all four cases the schedule for standard grade potash muriate, f.o.b. cars, Carlsbad, New Mexico, in minimum carloads of 40 tons is

Contracts made before July 1, 1960, for shipment during the following month: July-August 33c. per unit; K_2O; September-October 34c. per unit; November-December 35c. per unit and January-June, 1961, 37½c. per unit. Bulk prices for coarse or granular during the same periods as specified above are uniformly 1c. per unit K_2O higher.

Pesticides

DDT—Statements in this space last week that linked the price of 75 percent wettable powder DDT with that of 100 percent DDT were erroneous. The current listing for 100 percent is 23c. per pound, in carlots. The 75 percent wettable DDT powder is manufactured solely for government agencies and health organizations and is sold on a bid basis. The price for the 75 percent wettable material therefore, varies with the quantity of the material offered and existing market conditions. The consensus in the industry is that the bid prices at which 13.5 million pounds of General Service Administration wettable powder was awarded, will have no adverse affect on the general overall DDT market.

Trade sources report that present market conditions for DDT are excellent, with the business outlook equally as favorable. Supplies are termed tight but somewhat snug for prompt shipment. In this regard, agents for the Indian government have found it difficult to obtain 8 million pounds of DDT for May-June delivery. It is reported that they have cornered about 5 million pounds of their requirement but have found no bidders for the remaining 3 million pounds.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during January and February, 1960:

	January	February
DDT	13,862,544	12,376,579
2,4-D*	3,627,092	3,366,828
Ester & Salts	2,439,143	**2,666,509
Acid equivalent	1,817,069	**1,903,562
BHC	5,809,125	5,350,481
Gamma isomer	845,337	823,197
Tetraethylliuram sulfides	—	—
2,4,5-T	526,715	**504,890

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available.
** Partly estimated.

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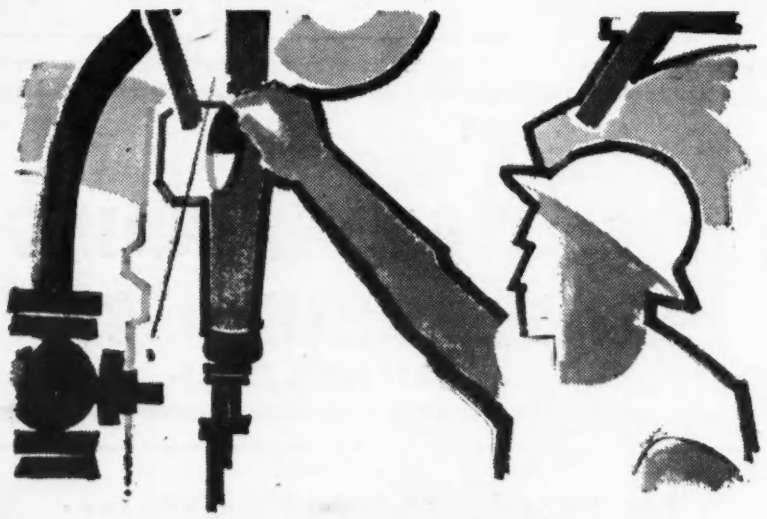

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Aliphatic Organics

After a pretty routine February, exports made a notable recovery in March. Only chemicals to show declines, among those for which the Census bureau compiles monthly statistics, were ethyl alcohol—US firms have been importing large quantities of the stuff and exports are seldom big anyway—and butyl alcohol. The latter could have flowed overseas in greater amounts, perhaps, if adequate material had been available. But as some trade people tell the story, butanol supplies were somewhat limited and once domestic requirements were filled there was not enough material remaining to satisfy the customary heavy demands of foreign buyers.

Overall, however, the increases far outweighed the declines. Exports of ethylene glycol, for example, climbed to 18 million pounds from 1.3 million the preceding month; propyl alcohol from less than a half million to 3.7 million, and methanol shipments increased 3 million gallons.

Our best customer in March was the Netherlands. Here is what was bought: 1,256,633 pounds of butyl acetate, valued at $140,580; 1,278,627 gallons of butyl alcohol, at $144,852; 11,343,266 pounds of ethylene glycol, at $1,428,334; 2,786,517 pounds of glycerine, at $1,036,415; 1,251,635 gallons of methanol at $188,204 (the West Germans bought 1,182,503 gallons at $188,356); 2,186,648 pounds of propyl alcohol at $126,373; and 4,270,021 pounds of other alcohols and glycols not specifically classified by Customs, at $608,550.

In addition to the Dutch, several other countries purchased US butanol in March. Worth noting are the quantities that went to Poland (789,580 pounds, valued at $124,995); Czechoslovakia (33,216 pounds at $4,982), and Sweden (505,261 pounds, at $55,445). Italy bought 1,119,843 pounds at $97,426.

When overall US export volume started to slump in the last half of 1957, no constructive measures were taken. Now, of course, everyone in the administration from the President on down is doing his best to encourage exports, and solve the problems inherent in our present adverse balance of payments. The need to do this was stated by Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, April 25: "Sales abroad strengthen private business and made jobs at home. The livelihood of 4½ million US workers depends on world trade. We must promote their interest."

According to the Secretary, all present signs point to larger exports this year than in any prior year except 1957. "The economies of foreign industrial areas are expected to grow during 1960 and improvement seems likely in our sales to nonindustrial areas where additional gains in foreign exchange earnings should result from better prices and volume of their products."

At the same time, however, the Secretary noted that imports are expected to rise this year, although the increase should be smaller than that of exports.

Promoting exports seems far wiser than complaining over imports.

Acetic Acid—Trade reports indicate that consumption of acetic acid has increased parallel with the uptrend in demand for cellulose fibers from the textile trade. As usual, supplies are fully adequate, and for prices there is nary a rumor of an impending change.

February imports of acetic acid (over 65 percent) totaled 448,660 pounds, valued at $31,069. Duty on this material, as calculated by Customs, was $2,374.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
132.19	132.19	132.19	130.57

For Current Prices see page 9

The same month, 79,450 pounds of acetic anhydride were imported. The entire quantity, which came from Canada, was valued at $8,444; the duty was $1,191.

Butadiene—Butadiene capacity is growing abroad. A 25,000-ton-per-year dehydrogenation process unit for production of the chemical has just been brought on stream in Japan; a similar unit is in operation in Germany and a third is near completion in Italy.

The Japanese plant is part of an integrated synthetic rubber plant having an annual capacity of 45,000 metric tons of styrene-butadiene rubber.

A leading US butadiene firm last week called off a planned merger with a rayon maker. Opposition to the merger reportedly was large and vocal on the part of certain of the latter's stockholders.

Dioxane—Schedule for 1,4-dioxane was revised by a producer May 1. With the change in shipping terms from an f.o.b. works to a delivered basis, prices became, in the East: tankcars 29c. a pound; carloads or truckloads 31½c. a pound; and less carloads 33c. a pound.

In the West, delivered prices are uniformly 2c. per pound higher than those given above.

Ethanol—Production of ethyl alcohol in February was 41,550,219 tax gallons, compared with 42,519,830 gallons in January and 35,803,988 gallons in February, 1959. Cumulative total, July 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960, was 332,929,050 gallons against 312,219,487 in the comparable period a year earlier.

Alcohol withdrawals for denaturation in February amounted to 50,005,150 gallons, up from 41,658,794 the month before, and 33,474,328 in February, 1959. This brought cumulative total, July through February, to 382,533,271 gallons, compared with 347,059,354 in the like period a year before.

Stocks of alcohol remaining in denaturing facilities as well as in other storage at February's end totaled 29,123,519 gallons, down from 29,278,864 thirty days earlier, and 31,671,427 gallons the same date in 1959.

Production of completely denatured alcohol in February was 56,725 wine gallons, against 63,311 in January and 72,130 in February, 1959. Production July through February totaled 487,774 wine gallons compared with 584,206 wine gallons during the comparable period a year before.

Withdrawals of completely denatured alcohol in February were 47,832 wine gallons, bringing the cumulative total to 493,225 versus 572,965 the year before. Stocks remaining at month's end amounted to 17,992 wine gallons.

Production of specially denatured alcohol (SD) in February was 26,700,116 wine gallons, a big increase over January (22,413,052) and February, 1959 (17,968,-

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: March

Exports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of February and March, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

EXPORTS		*March*	*February*
Acetone	lbs.	931,582	518,079
Alcohols, including, glycols, n.e.c.	lbs.	10,172,548	*
Butyl acetate	lbs.	2,340,281	1,902,771
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	4,127,459	10,571,303
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	670	1,022
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	18,023,029	1,334,383
Formaldehyde, 40 percent Solution	lbs.	2,135,096	*
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	3,997,828	1,288,485
Methyl alcohol	gals.	4,054,227	982,054
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	3,686,860	427,964

* Not previously reported here.

604). Output July through February was 183,048,696 gallons, up from 164,537,190 during the comparable period the preceding year.

Withdrawals of SD alcohol in February were 24,342,252 gallons compared with 24,517,011 in January, and 18,115,519 in the same month in '59. Cumulative total was 184,113,414 gallons up from 166,451,741.

At February's end, stocks of SD alcohol were 5,272,989 wine gallons. This compared with 3,662,715 thirty days earlier and 4,282,485 gallons the year before.

Formic Acid—February imports of formic acid, totaling 307,192 pounds, came from the Netherlands (244,519 pounds), Italy (42,391 pounds), and West Germany (20,282 pounds). Entire quantity was valued at $20,866 and dutied at $7,362.

Glycerine—Market for domestic crude glycerine is just about unchanged at listings established several months ago. These are 21½c. to 21¾c. a pound for saponification and 19c. to 19¾c. a pound for soaplye. Latter quote is said to be strengthening, however, and, according to one trade source, some recent sales have been made at prices ¼ to ½ cent higher. Demand for soaplye, weak during February and March, is said to have improved considerably during recent weeks.

Imports of crude glycerine, at 1 million pounds in January, dropped to 300,000 pounds in February. And while March and April figures are expected to be somewhat higher, the trend in US-overseas trade is running in reverse; currently, US exports are exceeding imports. This could reflect the expanding market for synthetic glycerine.

In 1959, it's noted, total sales of synthetic material surpassed natural refined glycerine sales for the first time. Something of a milestone, this will likely become the trend. Availability of natural refined is dependent on soap manufacture and this has been falling off due to the rise in popularity of detergents. Thus, without the overall market for glycerine expanding, synthetic consumption will likely increase because of the smaller quantities of by-product material available. With this thought in mind, perhaps, one producer recently decided to expand its synthetic glycerine capacity while another announced its intended debut. As yet, however, the latter has issued no interim progress report on how construction of its glycerine-epichlorohydrin unit is coming along, but indications are that something definite may be reported in a few weeks. It's likely, however, that before this firm gets its first plant on stream, its competitor will have completed its expansion program.

An explosion at the Texas plant-complex of another producer, April 25, which resulted in one man dead and nine injured, damaged the firm's methyl acetylene unit but did not extend to the glycerine facility. Glycerine output won't be effected, a spokesman for the firm said.

Sodium Propionate — Now quoted in OPD's Prices Current, prices for sodium and calcium propionates are, on a delivered basis: Zone 1 (east of the Rockies), 34.5c. a pound in 100 or 250-pound drums; Zone 2 (west of the Rockies) 37.5c. a pound, same packaging. Schedule was established by a 2 cent per pound reduction in early April.

Both chemicals are available from four major chemicals' producers. Major use is as anti-mildew agent in cakes and breads.

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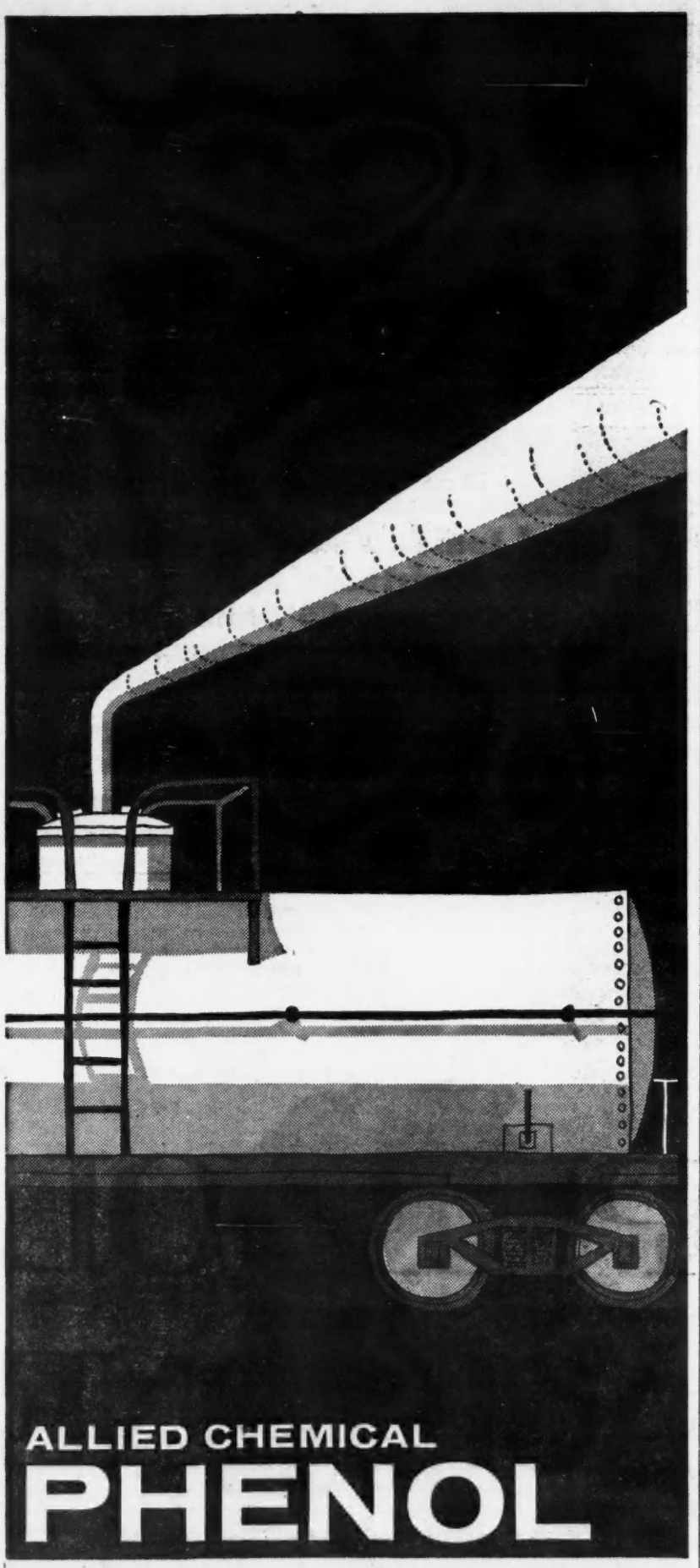

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Coal Chemicals

Overall recovery in supply balance for critical coal chemicals has been good since the end of the steel strike. However, a lower production total in some areas this month may create a temporary impression of further tightening of supplies. Lower steel operating rate has cut into coal chemicals output somewhat. Every effort at naphthalene recovery has been made. However, this market has depended for many years on imported naphthalene to make up the deficit in domestic output. The lack of import material available last year and bleak prospects for this year make it probable that naphthalene users will be operating on little more than a hand to mouth basis for the rest of the year.

A chemical producer reports a new unit for full-scale production of technical acetanilide is in operation at Newport, Tenn. The unit will supply market as well as captive needs and will be turning out matrial in flake form in 50-lb. bags.

The only domestic supplier of trimellitic anhydride announced that the developmental price of $3 per pound on this material was reduced to $1 per pound, f.o.b. Whiting, Ind. The physical form of the material was also changed from powder to flakes which will improve handling characteristics without altering ease of processing, the company says. Trimellitic anhydride was first introduced late in 1958 and suggested end-uses include surface coatings, plastics, adhesives and water systems for baking enamels.

A petrochemical producer announced that the company's foreign marketing affiliate has just completed its first bulk shipment of o-xylene to Japan. The company plans additional trips to Japanese ports this year. The voyages will be made by the Norwegian tanker Lonn which can carry up to 3,400 tons of cargo.

Production of coke in the United States in March totaled 6,375,428 net tons, according to report of the Bureau of Mines. The 18,339,792 tons produced in the first three months of the year was a 7 percent increase over the total for the first three months of last year. Stocks at producers' plants continued to decline and at the end of March were equal to 18.2 days production. Coking coal stocks also declined slightly and on April 1, 1960, were sufficient for 38.9 days supply.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended May 8 would amount to 74.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,132,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 2,210,000 tons, 2,417,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,604,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.40	118.57

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Cokeoven and petroleum producers have continued to move their output directly into consuming channels. Trade sources had felt that the heavy inventory building would come to an end before this, but such has not been the case. No great amount of inventory is on hand at either producing or consuming end. Benzene is expected to be tight for the balance of the second quarter and demand will be brisk for the rest of the year, sources say.

Sales of cokeoven benzene, in the first three months of the year, amounted to 40.7 million gallons as opposed to 38.3 million in the three month period last year.

Stocks at the end of March totaled 7.8 million gallons as opposed to 7.1 million at the beginning of the month and 7.7 million at the end of March, 1959.

Coaltar — Sales of crude coaltar amounted to 89 million gallons in the first three months of the year as against 89.9 million in the comparable period last year. Production figures for the three month period are 221.7 million gallons this year as against 213 million last year.

A hint of the commercial value of crude tar to the tar distiller is given by the list of derivatives that can be obtained. For example, 30 compounds have been identified in high-temperature coking tars boiling within an 11 degree C range in the naphthalene range. This list contains 10 substituted phenols, 4 substituted anilines, 11 substituted coumarones and 5 miscellaneous compounds, all within a molecular weight range of 121 to 146.

Creosote—The volume of wood treated by the wood preserving industry last year was the lowest in 25 years, according to report of the Department of Agriculture. The drop is attributed primarily to a decline of 31 percent in volume of railroad crossties treated.

A total of 206.6 million cubic feet of wood was treated last year, according to a survey made by Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the American Wood Preservers' Association. The total is 11 percent less than in 1958 and the smallest amount since 1935 when companies estimated volume at 179 million cubic feet.

Creosote use decreased 9 percent from 1958; use of pentachlorophenol increased 20 percent; tanalith increased 18 percent and celcure increased 40 percent. Use of all other preservatives decreased.

Naphthalene—Every effort has been made to recover the maximum amount of naphthalene available from tars. However, this market has depended for many years on imports to make up the deficit in domestic output. Petroleum capacity may take up some of the slack, but material from this source is a good many months away. For the rest of the year, sources say, it is probable that phthalic anhydride producers will be working on little more than hand to mouth quantities of naphthalene.

Pyridine—Producers remain well sold up, according to trade reports of last week, and material is expected to remain on allocation for some time to come. Expansion in production of synthetic pyridine is in the works and is slated to become available sometime in the latter part of this year.

Xylene — Market was unchanged from previous report. Competitive pressures in the midwest have intensified somewhat in recent weeks. Basic price pattern is unchanged.

A petrochemical producer reported that its foreign marketing affiliate has just completed its first bulk shipment of o-xylene to Japan. The company says several additional trips will be made to

Cokeoven Output: March

The following statistics indicate production of selected coal chemicals as reported to the Bureau of Mines by cokeoven plant operators. Benzene statistics do not include motor benzol. All figures are reported in gallons.

	March 1960	*February* 1960	*March* 1959
Benzene, nitration	11,634,285	10,897,687	10,600,713
Industrial pure	4,240,262	3,749,464	4,209,116
Industrial 90 and other	211,020	214,284	137,776
Coaltar, crude	75,841,999	71,400,381	78,447,630
Chemical oil, crude	2,517,222	2,250,399	2,133,465
Solvent naphtha, crude and refined	477,571	443,924	390,271
Toluene, nitration	2,663,371	2,425,218	2,607,480
Industrial pure	580,048	582,841	701,196
Xylene, all grades	679,858	776,678	846,943

Coal Chemicals

Japanese ports this year. The voyages will be made in the Norwegian tanker Lonn which can carry up to 3,400 tons of cargo.

Intermediates

Acetanile—A chemical producer has announced that a new unit has been placed in full-scale operation at Newport, Tenn., for manufacturing technical acetanilide.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended May 8, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	674,465
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	28,365,039
Benzene	gals.	2,735,334
Coaltar	gals.	14,950,661
Crude chemical oil	gals.	437,153
Solvent naphtha	gals	87,430
Toluene	gals.	612,015
Xylene	gals.	174,861

The unit will make additional material available to the open market as well as providing for the company's captive needs, it is reported. Material will be manufactured in flake form and packaged in 50-lb. bags.

p-Cresol—A balanced supply-demand position has been maintained, but production has had to be kept on a seven day basis in order to keep pace with consumption and shore up inventories. The situation has not altered appreciably since a lengthy strike cut off supplies for most of last summer. Output has been steady since resumption of operations in late September, 1959.

End-use is to the production of the antioxidant 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol.

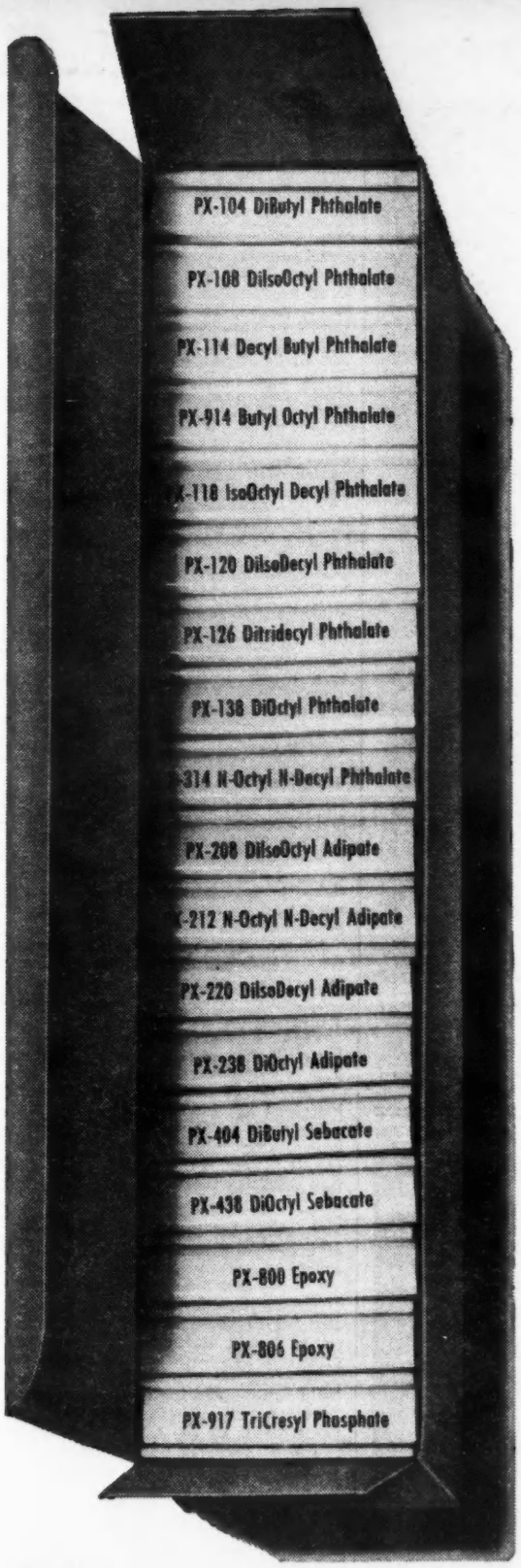
Maleic Anhydride—A basic coal chemicals producer recently dedicated a $4 million plant for production of maleic anhydride. Slated to come on stream early in 1961, the unit will have a designed capacity of 20 million pounds per year and will be located at Neville Island, Pa. The project will bring the company's 1960 investment total up to approximately $7 million.

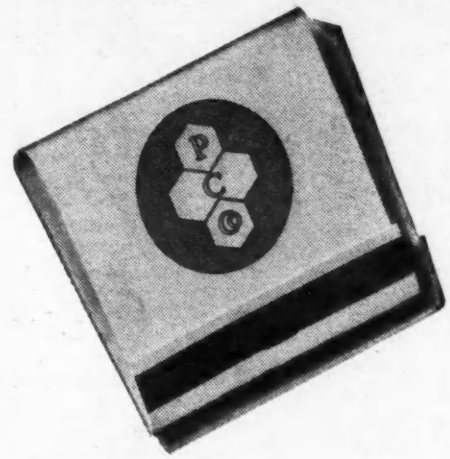
On the overall market scene sources report little easing of the tight supply situation that has been in effect for some time.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand has continued to hold up well. The tight supply position will probably hold through the balance of the quarter, sources report. As ever, the primary problem is in obtaining enough naphthalene to keep operating rates up to optimum efficiency levels. Prices on flake material in carload, bags, ranges from 17c. to 21c. per pound as to producer.

Rubber Chemicals—Accelerator sales to the rubber industry have been fairly well sustained. Sources report that material is moving in routine volume. Earlier, rising new car and tire inventories made observers feel that a slackening in demand for rubber chemicals could be expected during the next month or two. Then, too, it is pointed out that auto companies will begin thinking about shutting down for vacation and new model changeovers before too long.

Use of the zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzo-





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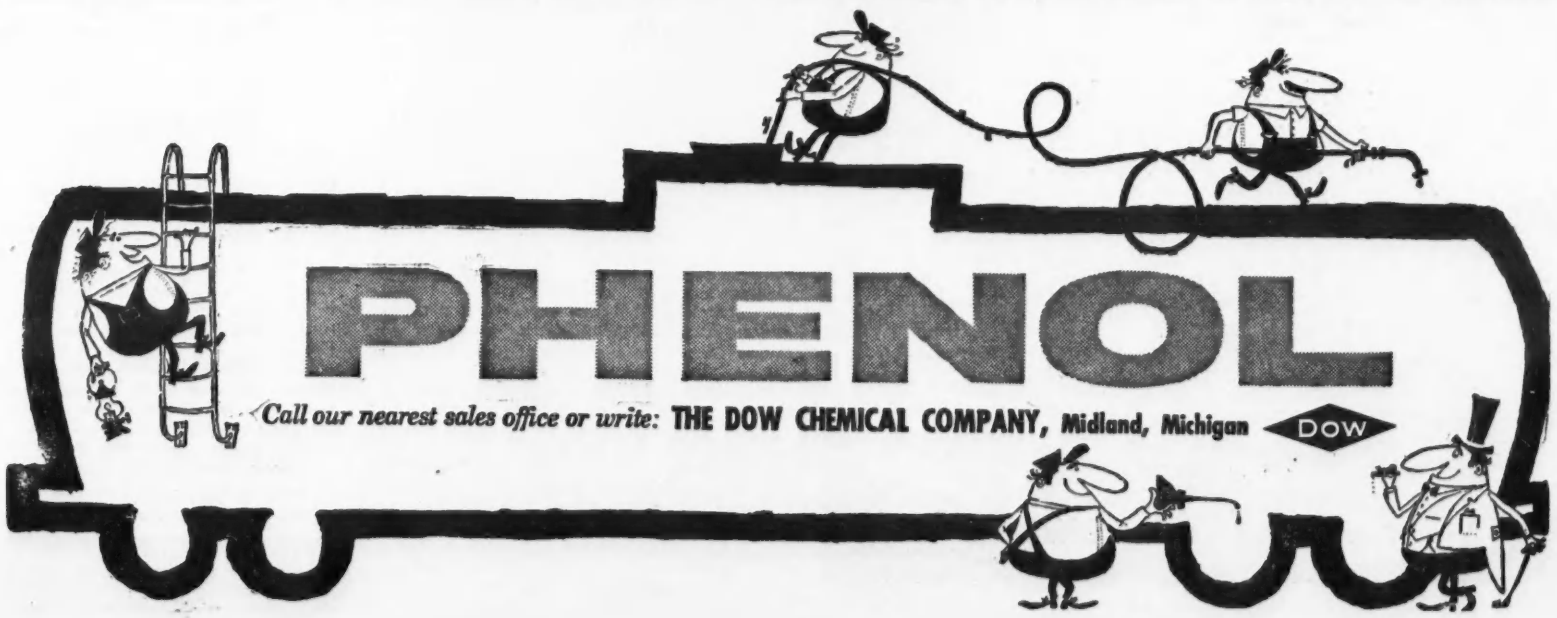

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Coal Chemicals

thiazole in latex compounding has continued a steady growth pattern, sources report. Higher bulk density powder, vacuum packaging and the advantage of truckload and ton prices on mixed truckload shipments of thiazole accelerators, regardless of poundage of ZMBT in the shipment, are factors behind the added use.

Trimellitic Anhydride—This material, introduced by a petrochemical producer at $3 a pound in late '58, was reduced to $1 per pound. The listing is f.o.b. Whiting, Ind.

The physical form of the product is also being changed from powder to flakes which will improve handling characteristics without altering ease of processing, the company reports.

The company points out that the lower price and improved form will help companies with developmental programs for use of this material in researching new types of surface coatings, plastics and adhesives and water systems for baking enamels.

Chemical Horizons Fade

—Continued from page 7

was Charles F. Bonnet, Cyanamid International Corporation's associate regional director for Europe.

Explaining the reasons for increasing American interest in Europe, Mr. Fiske's presentation went on this way:

"The outstanding single development in recent years assuredly must be the organization of the European Economic Community and the formation of the so-called Outer Seven. The obvious result of these trade blocs will be to make European business and economy exceptionally strong in external mass markets while. enjoying duty-free access to markets in which products manufactured in the US are discouraged by tariff barriers.

"These developments, of course, although they may not be particularly comforting to US producers, simply constitute another change in the realities of a complex business world."

Then demonstrating how conditions have affected the chemical business, Mr. Fiske's paper went on to say:

"The emergence of these Common Market plans has led many American firms to enter into various business agreements with their counterparts in European countries and to investment in production facilities there."

Some Recent History

Touching on the recent history of foreign development, Mr. Fiske went on to say:

"In the first few years after World War II, restrictions on imports and dollar exchanges in some European countries resulted in the licensing of American patents and know-how to European companies, often on a mutual exchange basis. With the improving economic status bringing relaxed currency controls and the creation of the Common Market posing new problems of exporting from the United States, the more recent trend in overseas expansion by US firms is the "cooperative effort" whereby participation is established within the countries involved. In this method, emphasis is placed on local co-ownership, local management, local labor and local raw materials where possible. Such partnerships create obvious advantages for both partners and certainly create advantages for the peoples of the country."

'Gilsonite' Conversion

—Continued from page 4

its refinery is now undergoing its second expansion program since it was erected in August, 1957.

This is due, says the company, to a continuing increase in the market for "Gilsonite" fuels, particularly as economy grade fuel now being supplied to the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

At the same time, the stepped-up program has produced a radically new hydraulic mining method, which has virtually eliminated the necessity for all underground timbering in the "Gilsonite" mines.

One of the most revolutionary developments in the petroleum and mining industry, the conversion of "Gilsonite" ore—a solid hydrocarbon asphaltite— into high-octane gasoline and other fuels as well as calcined coke for the metallurgical industry, was fathered by American Gilsonite company after years of research into methods that would permit a fuller utilization of the vast "Gilsonite" reserves owned by the company in eastern Utah.

The ore, mined in the vicinity of Bonanza, Utah, near the Colorado state line is transported as a slurry by a seventy-two-mile pipelne to the refinery near Grand Junction, where it is de-watered and converted to liquids and coke.

Operating initially at the rate of 650 tons of "Gilsonite" per day, the pipeline is expected shortly to deliver approximately 1,100 tons daily to the refinery. The result has been achieved by a precise control of the ratio of solid "Gilsonite" to the water in which it is suspended.

CELANESE SALES MANAGER: Harry B. Bartley, Jr., appointed field sales manager of Celanese Chemical Company, a division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York.

Inco of Canada To Work New Ontario Ore Deposit

International Nickel Company of Canada will start work on a new mining operation, the Clarabelle Open Pit, on an ore body near Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada.

Slated to go into production in the latter part of 1961, the new pit will not increase the company's overall output but will replace tonnage now being obtained from other Inco mines.

Preparatory work, such as stripping rock overburden and surface plant construction, will get underway immediately.

Battelle & Renwick Relocates

Battelle & Renwick, Inc., has moved its office from New York to its plant and warehouse at Clark, N. J. Its telephone numbers are COrtland 7-9277 in New York and FUlton 1-6116 in Clark.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN BOLTED TYPE RINGS

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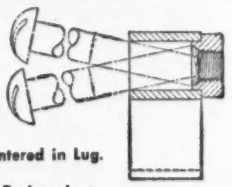

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Obituaries

Merle F. Koblish

Merle F. Koblish, sales manager of Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division, died May 1 in Morristown, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Koblish served with the division thirty-one years, first as manager of the St. Louis, Mo., office and then of the Washington, D. C., office. He was assistant sales manager for twelve years and later was given full responsibility for sales of basic industrial chemicals.

Howard Engel

Howard Engel, secretary of Shulton, Inc., Clifton, N. J., died May 1 in Jersey City, N. J. He was fifty-three years old.

Leonard Weirich

Leonard Weirich, chief of the organic chemicals branch of Business & Defense Services Administration, died May 6 in Washington, D. C., after a long illness. He was fifty-nine years of age.

Chief of the BDSA division, Mr. Weirich had previously been in charge of pharmaceuticals for the National Production Authority. He joined the Department of Commerce in 1949 in the office of domestic commerce.

Paul Allen, head of the central library of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), died April 30 in New York. He was fifty-four years old.

Harry A. Babcock, retired executive director of the Federal Trade Commission, died April 30 in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-eight years old.

Wilson B. Keene, chief of the munitions division of the Army Chemical Corps' industrial operations directorate, died April 30 in Baltimore, Md. He was forty-three years old.

Sir George Legh-Jones, a leading figure in the Shell Group of oil companies for over forty years, died April 30 in London, England. He was seventy years old.

Elias H. Patch, jr., medical representative for Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., Nutley, N. J., died May 3 in New York. He was forty years old.

P.A.'s Note Price Cuts

—Continued from page 3

ing their forward coverage to the minimum consistent with assured deliveries.

Commodity Prices

Over-all commodity prices are steady to a shade higher. This is reflected by the fact that 70 percent of our members report that in the past thirty days there has been no change in the prices they are paying; 26 percent say there have been minor increases, and 4 percent slight decreases. However, as is often the case, these over-all statistics do not tell the entire story. There are numerous reports of local market conditions and specific product developments that are offering real competitive buying opportunities.

Inventories

Two things are most often mentioned in the survey reports from purchasing executives as the major reasons for keeping inventory balances at a minimum at this time. These are: (1) availability of materials, and (2) strong competition. They see no need to build up inventories of purchased materials beyond immediate foreseeable needs. So, again, stocks of purchased materials on hand are down this month. There are 26 percent reporting lower inventories, and 25 percent reporting higher inventories. This leaves 49 percent indicating that their balances have remained unchanged from March.

In the period immediately preceding the steel strike in 1959, employment had climbed to a new post-Korean War high. During the last half of 1959, there was the expected drop in employment and the low point was reached in October-November. In December, 1959, and January, 1960, employment gradually picked up as everyone looked for the predicted boom. Since February, however, employment has dropped at a faster rate than can be explained by seasonal or other normal factors. Again this month, there is an increase in the number reporting fewer employees on their rolls, 26 percent, as compared with 22 percent in March. Also, 13 percent say employment is somewhat higher this month, as against 14 percent last month. Reporting no change are 61 percent.

Buying Policy

Although not readily apparent when looking at only two months statistics, the shortening in time-ahead for which buyers are willing to commit, continues. With very few exceptions, suppliers' inventories of buyers' requirements are more than adequate to meet their needs.

	Percent Reporting				
April	*Hand to Mouth*	*30 Days*	*60 Days*	*90 Days*	*6 Mos. to 1 Yr.*
Production materials.	6	33	40	14	7
MRO supplies.....	23	46	22	8	1
Capital expenditures.	10	6	13	21	50
March					
Production materials.	8	36	28	22	6
MRO supplies.....	26	44	23	5	2
Capital expenditures.	9	8	14	23	46

Specific Commodity Changes

Again, this month, there are spotty movements, both up and down, on some commodities, as markets are affected by over-inventories of some items, and temporary shortages in others.

On the *up* side are: Kraft paper and multiwall bags, hand tools and drills, burlap, calcium chloride and chlorine.

On the *down* side are: Steel scrap and many items of electrical apparatus.

In short *supply* are: Anhydrides.

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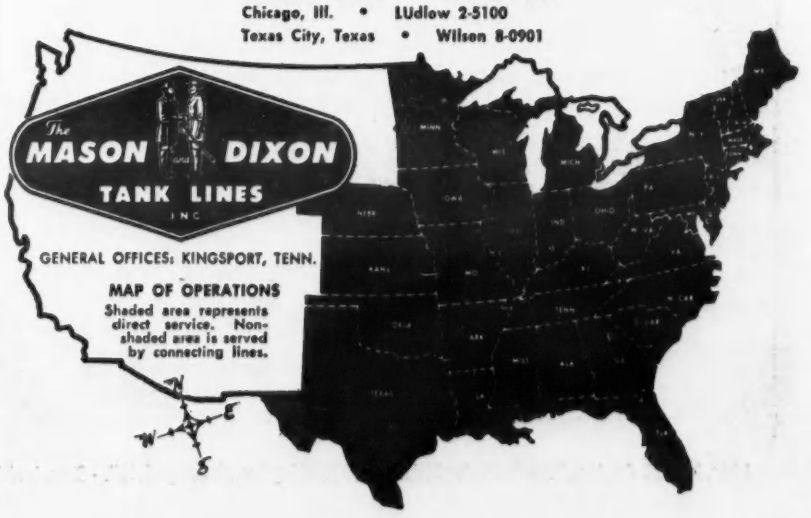
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

There's many a slip between rumor and official report, but happily such wasn't the case with the expansion program just set by a leading producer of bulk aspirin. Notice that such a move was being contemplated appeared in this space February 1[1]; announcement was made May 2. Outlining its plans, the company noted that it would complete the 25 percent expansion of its existing facility—already the world's largest reputedly—by late summer. This should mean that this producer, at least, will have no trouble meeting requirements this fall when large-scale buying resumes—in other words, one less headache for the firm and its customers.

Other years, heavy demands coupled with the need to turn out different granulations at one and the same time made it necessary to juggle production schedules, occasionally delaying deliveries.

Currently, aspirin demand is reported excellent, and, in contrast with previous springs, this is someth'ng of a phenomenon. Usually with the advent of warm weather, cold and flu sufferers suddenly take a turn for the better, over-the-counter sales of aspirin fall off, and bulk aspirin producers cutback production unt'l inventory building time rolls round.

But according to one recent report, sales in April were as good as those in March, and, to top it all off, buying patterns so far in May coupled with delivery commitments give no indication that demand is about to wane.

Such a situation naturally makes one wonder. Could it be that more than one aspirin tableter plans a heavy summertime promotion campaign? So far, there's no rumor they are, which should make some people happy. The people we refer to are those who may pause in the day's occupation for a headache remedy but who nonetheless feel that an advertising campaign suggesting that one "take a (tradename aspirin) break" is somehow just a bit crass.

Volumewise, aspirin is the most important chemical produced in the US. Introduced in 1899, its use as an antipyretic, analgesic, or antirheumatic has been increasing at an average annual rate of approximately 10 percent, Business and Defense Services Administrat'on of the Commerce department reports. This is almost twice the growth rate of the nation's population. Good indication of the drug's importance is that some people down in Washington got together a while back and designated it an Essential Survival Item in case of enemy attack.

Of total sales of medicinal chemicals at the manufacturers' level in 1958 of $554,664,000, aspirin sales represented only $8.8 million, despite a large volume. The chemical was outranked, however, only by antibiotics, which accounted for more than half of total value, vitamins, and hormones.

According to BDSA, five companies manufacture aspirin with facilities located in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and Missouri.

Peak year for US exports of aspirin was 1951 when outshipments, at 2,168,759 pounds, represented 16 percent of production. Among the several foreign buyers, Canada has been the b'ggest consistently. Use of aspirin by the Canadian medicinal and pharmaceutical preparation industry is growing at a rate of approximately 100,000 pounds a year, BDSA says, with some of this requirement being met by increased domestic production.

In the nine year period 1950-58, aspirin exports amounted to 10.8 million pounds, of which Canada took 3.3 million. Imports, totaling 1,000 pounds in 1958, are of little consequence.

Current consumption in the US is approximately 18 million pounds annually. The greatest use is for controlling fever, then in headache remedies. A third use that is becoming more and more important is in treating rheumatic diseases; clinical research has indicated that by joint administration of aspirin and steroids, smaller steroid dosages obtain the same response as larger dosages without aspirin.

Acetanilide — A chemical producer announces that it now has a new acetanilide manufacturing unit in full-scale operation. In addition to the technical grade, the firm is also prepared to offer acetanilide NF, a pure crystalline product, to the drug trade.

The NF material is thought to have a relatively small market today, but such was not always the case. A few years ago, the chemical was used in good volume in the manufacture of a popular headache/stomach upset remedy but this, its largest application, vanished when the manufacturer of the product later changed the formulation. This action caused a then producer of acetanilide to bow out of the business.

Acetophenetidin—While there's nothing official to go on, indications are that imports of acetophenetidin are beginning to be a nuisance in some areas. But on the strength of trade reports from usually well-informed sources, the foreign material isn't of sufficient quantity—at least as yet—to disturb domestic price schedules which have remained unchanged over an extended period of time.

One of the essential ingredients in several pain killing remedies—"Anacin" comes to mind—acetophenetidin enjoys heavy wintertime demands but with spring, as is happening now, buying tapers off.

Bismuth Salts — Concluding the price story which has appeared here for the past several weeks, the one remaining major producer who had not announced advances April 15 did so finally May 2, stating at the time that the effective date of the change would be May 16.

Schedules now read: bismuth nitrate $2.25 per pound; bismuth subcarbonate $3.70; bismuth subgallate $4.43; bismuth subnitrate $3.15; bismuth subsalicylate $4.25; and bismuth trioxide $4.40. Drum size varies with the individual chemical;

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	May 8, 1959
60.36	60.36	60.36	60.62

For Current Prices see page 9

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: March

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of February and March, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		March	February
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	27,880	26,475
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	9,824,645	3,859,009
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	68,396	79,912
Aspirin	lbs.	84,257	102,849
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_2)	lbs.	44,725	33,488
Bacitracin	100-million units	6,745	6,787
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	5,868,423	3,120,611
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	46,571	45,152
Penicillin, bulk	billion units	9,976,671	4,076,380
Streptomycin, all forms	gms.	4,702,811	1,527,451
Sulfa Drugs	lbs.	87,568	65,027
Thiamin	lbs.	2,752	5,743
Vitamin, A bulk and medicinal	lbs.	12,384	13,555
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	75,732	90,221

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

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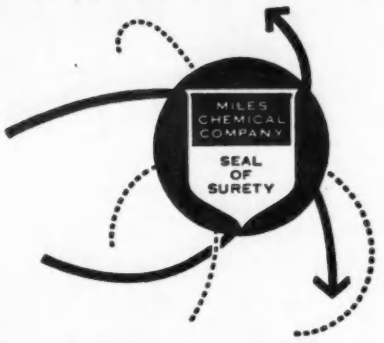

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

this information is available in Prices Current.

Producers found price advances necessary to compensate for economies lost by the drop in production. Bismuth salts reportedly have been replaced by more recently developed materials in several one-time major applications.

Carotene—The Customs bureau is considering reclassifying natural carotene. Action would more than double the import duty.

Natural carotene is now classified as a natural and non-compounded drug under paragraph 34 of the tariff act of 1920 and dutiable at the reduced rate of 5 percent ad valorem.

Under consideration is a proposal to change the classification to a "chemical compound," dutiable under paragraph 5 at the reduced rate of 10½ percent ad valorem.

Change was proposed reportedly because natural carotene apparently is no longer used chiefly for medicinal purposes.

Citric Acid—While one US firm is ready to start construction of a citric acid plant in Mexico, at Cuernavaca, a second US firm, which has just brought on stream its first citric facility in the states (New Jersey), is still in the heat of negotiations with the Mexican government. Once the legal details are straightened out on paper, spokesman for the adventurous company says, we will begin construction.

As yet, the firm has not decided where to locate its plant. But as noted here in a previous report, it'll be a toss-up between two cities; Vera Cruz for the easy accessibility to Latin American markets, or Mexico City.

Cortisone—Exports of cortisone and ACTH in March were valued at $202,491; exports of hydrocortisone and derivatives at $207.043. Volume is not disclosed by the Census bureau as this would be a clue to the operations of individual firms.

Prednisone—March exports of prednisone and derivatives were valued at $132,451; prednisolone shipments at $960,679. Volume was not disclosed for the usual reasons.

Sulfa Drugs—Price weakness is noted for some sulfa drugs, principally sulfathiazole, sulfaguanidine and sulfapyridine. In all three instances, reportedly, lower prices foreign material being offered here in some quantity is a factor.

Exports increased appreciably in March. On the total shipment of 87,508 pounds (versus 65,027 in February), the value was $689,842. This included 8,372 pounds of sulfathiazole at $27,788; 1,328 pounds of sulfadiazine at $12,214; and 77,808 pounds of drugs not specifically classified by the Census bureau at $649,840.

According to a preliminary report from the Commerce department, production of sulfa drugs in 1959 totaled 5.3 million pounds, the highest output reported since 1952 (5.7 million pounds). Exports last year, Commerce says, were 724,327 pounds or 13 percent of production. Major shipments, which were up slightly from the preceding year, went to Switzerland (95,990 pounds), Canada (77,040 pounds), Japan (60,537), and Panama (52,472 pounds).

Botanicals

Gum Arabic — Market at source has strengthened appreciably. Prices reportedly have gone 5 to 6 cents higher in the past fortnight and while they eased about ½ cent last week, there's little likelihood of real weakness.

According to usually well informed sources, the end of the Sudanese crop is near. And with demand greatly increased from buyers in Europe, the Orient, and Russia, no surplus is on hand.

Gum Karaya—Spot prices are strong and getting stronger. Karaya No. 1 ribbons are listed at 48c. to 50c. a pound; No. 2 at 43c. to 45c.; and No. 3 at 37c. to 40c.

Accounting for this show of strength is good inquiry in the face of quite modest stocks. Another factor, considerably important, is that the monsoon season is approaching in India, source of all Karaya gum imports, and this means the end of gatherings.

Some gum is gathered during the monsoons, of course, but this material, trade sources point out, is a lower quality product and not particularly desirable to users here. It's interesting to note that gum gathered during the monsoon season must be so labeled by the shipper.

Larkspur Seed—Although this is not a big item, demand is apparently good enough in relation to currently small stocks to boost prices. Such has happened anyway. Against the former range of 40c. to 45c., last week's quote was seen at 55c.

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Kefauver Group Is Offending Medical Men

—Continued from page 3

testimony had created undue anxiety among his patients to the point of encouraging some of them to discontinue use of the drug.

"Sen. Kefauver, you are the one person who will be directly responsible for the irreversible deterioration of the health of these unfortunate victims of a chronic disease," Dr. Moss wrote.

"You had the power and the responsibility to stop the testimony and turn the problem over to the Food & Drug Administration when a controversial medical issue was brought up. If you felt that continuation of that line of investigation was necessary in order for you to write proper legislation, you should have made it a closed hearing."

Minority Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois, a member of the Kefauver committee, had protested earlier against the committee getting into this area without first discussing it in executive session. Sen. Estes Kefauver, in resuming the hearings at the start of the week, commented that Sen. Dirksen "misunderstands the issue."

Kefauver Scores 'Advertisements'

The Tennessean contended that it is not whether one drug is superior medically to another, but "rather it is the issue of whether advertisements for a drug—In this instance 'Diabinese' sold by Pfizer—are excessive in their claims of efficacy and give inadequate information on possible injurious side effects with the result that fair competition is destroyed."

Sen. Kefauver accused Pfizer of conducting a "blitz" campaign for "Diabinese" that enabled it to capture approximately one-sixth of the current market for oral antidiabetic drugs and added, "its sales are rapidly increasing."

He pointed to Pfizer advertising claims that "Diabinese" is "free from significant incidence of serious side effects" and that it was the "oral antidiabetic most likely to succeed."

John E. McKeen, president of Pfizer, blasted the committee on several occasions during the week for letting the hearing get out of hand and allowing testimony to go into the record unchallenged from the committee, such as Dr. Dolger's mentioning of the deaths of forty-three persons who had been taking "Diabinese."

Sen. Kefauver defended the committee, saying that Dr. Dolger intended to explain his statement but Mr. McKeen had intruded on the witness and prevented Dr. Dolger from completing his statement.

Mr. McKeen denied that this was the case. He insisted that he had challenged Dr. Dolger only after the doctor had finished his statement and when it became apparent that reporters had left the room to file their stories on the forty-three deaths.

He said Dr. Dolger later in the day had ample opportunity to explain his statement but it was only after the hearings ended that he remarked to a newspaper man that he knew of only eight deaths possibly attributable to the drug.

During the hearings, the committee introduced several memoranda and letters signed by Dr. Domonic Iezzoni of Pfizer, who was associate director of clinical research in charge of research on "Diabinese," having to do with side effects and other aspects of the drug. One of the memoranda mentioned 513 instances of side effects in 1,922 patients being treated with the drug—or 27 percent.

Counsel, Doctors Battle

The committee counsel wanted to know why these memoranda had not been supplied to FDA as part of the new drug application. Drs. Roberts Rees and Robert C. Warner, associate medical directors of Pfizer, said that the information in the memoranda had been supplied FDA and challenged the significance of the 27 percent figure. They insisted that only 3 percent of the instances of side effects were traceable to "Diabinese."

Sen. Kefauver argued that the physicians should have been informed of the 27 percent figure and accused the company of "withholding this most important information from the medical profession."

The witnesses insisted, however, that the 27 percent figure was of no more significance to physicians than was the figure of forty-three deaths used by Dr. Dolger.

Peter Chumbris, counsel for the Republican members of the committee broke into the discussion at one point to remark to Sen. Kefauver:

"You say Dolger would have explained the figure of forty-three deaths he used in his statement to the satisfaction of everyone had he been allowed to complete his testimony. Well, Warner has been explaining the 27 percent figure to you but doesn't seem to be able to get it across."

Sen. Kefauver insisted that Dr. Iezzoni said the 513 instances of side effects were "from 'Diabinese' medication" and asked what he meant if he didn't mean that the drug was the cause of the side effects. Dr. Warner said that Dr. Iezzoni had not made a "good selection of words" in his memoranda and what he meant was that there were 413 instances of side effects among patients taking 'Diabinese.'

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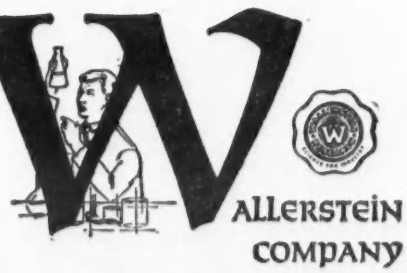

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64 bgs, Tampico
50 bgs, Puerto Plata
87 bgs, Santiago
BELLADONNA LEAVES—259 bls, Rijeka
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—16 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
20 dms, international Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Iquitos
4 dms, J D Walsh Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Manaus
BORNYL ACETATE—11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
BRUCINE—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CAJUPUT OIL—6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Sydney
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
25 dms, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
CALCIUM CYCLAMATE—20 dms, Contury Chemicals Co, Yokohama
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—40 bbls., Gyma Lab, Genoa
CALCIUM LACTATE—20 dms, Copenhagen
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—450 bgs Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CANDELILLA WAX—625 bgs, Tampica
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
127 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Aarhus
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—10 cs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—5 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—391 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
33 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
30 bgs, Frank B Ross, Parnahiba
312 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
226 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Parnahiba
251 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Parnahiba
126 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Parnahiba
187 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
100 bgs, H Schmidt, Parnahiba
250 bgs, Parnahiba
CASEIN—3,451 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
1,867 bgs, National Casein Sales, Auckland
5,908 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
430 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
2,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
933 bgs, Auckland
CASSIA—160 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
371 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
CASTOR OIL—324 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
250 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Bombay
104 tons, W R Grace & Co, Bombay
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—9 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CINNAMON QUILLS—80 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—49 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
56 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
150 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
50 dms, Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
65 dms, Keelung
CLOVE—200 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Tamatave
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
200 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tamatave
COBALT OXIDE—40 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—352 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
250 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
300 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
775 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
250 tons, Rotterdam
COD OIL—200 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
COPAIBA BALSAM—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Manaus
17 dms, Kline & Co, Manaus
5 dms, H Weber & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
62 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
CORIANDER OIL—17 cs, Ungerer & Co, Antwerp
CORN STARCH—1,840 bgs, Connell Rice & Sugar Co, Antwerp
1,780 bgs, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Antwerp
CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CUBE ROOT—933 bls, Merton Trading Co, Iquitos
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—33 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
52 dms, N I Malmstrom, Dublin
10 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Genoa
DEXTRIN—1,635 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
5 cs, Verona Aromatics, Hamburg
DICHLOROETHYLINE—2 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
DICTAME OF CRETE—10 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
DIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE — 23 dms, Baird Chemical Industries, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—1,121 Seroons Barkey Importing Co,
DILL SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay Ciudad Trujillo
DUBOISA LEAVES—23 bls, A W Fenton, Brisbane
DYES, COALTAR—128 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
42 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
90 dms, Baird Chemical Industries, Hamburg
10 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
6 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Antwerp
105 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE— 10 kgs, Hamburg
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—1 bl, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
EUCALYPTUS OIL—16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—5 cs, J D Smith, Yokohama
8 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
3 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
GALL—5 cks, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
GALLNUTS—200 bgs, Meer Corp, Beyrouth
GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Genoa
GELATIN—500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
100 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Antwerp
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Hamburg
GERANIUM OIL—2 bbls, A Verley & Co, Marseille
1 bbls Roubechez Inc, Marseille
2 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
GERANIUM OXIDE—25 cs, Antwerp
GINGER—24 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
60 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
56 bgs, K Landes & Co, Kingston
GLANDS—10 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, New Plymouth
GLUE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Leghorn
GLUE, BONE—1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUTAMIC ACID—30 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
GOLD BRONZE POWDER—15 dms, Leo Uhlfelder, Hamburg
10 dms, Royal Paper Corp, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—1,550 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
1,750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
500 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
500 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,436 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
l-HISTIDINE MONOCHLORIDE—1 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
HOOF & HORNMEAL—510 bgs, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
IODINE, CRUDE—72 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
10 bls, Kline & Co, Manaus
JUNIPER BERRIES—1 bl, Swiss Herbal Remedies, Rijeka
KAMALA POWDER—18 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—310 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KAURI GUM—67 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
35 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Auckland
LACTALBUMIN—2,256 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
LACTOSE—45 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL WAX—6 bgs, Alveres-Terner Corp, Buenaventura
LAVANDIN OIL—10 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE EXTRACT—150 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
218 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—1 dm, P H Petry, Port Au Prince
LOCUST BEANS—200 cs, Aeolian Shipping Co, Piracus
LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—215 bgs, Aeolian Shipping Co, Piraeus
LOCUST BEAN GUM—40 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—20 hf cs, Citurs & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
Oil Co, Messina
2 hf cs, Messina
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Silvey Shipping Co, Oslo
MELAMINE—200 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—10 cs, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
150 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
83 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
165 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
MERCURY—150 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—80 bbls, Rijeka
l-METHYLNAPHTHALENE — 5 dms, Transworld Service, Rotterdam
MINERAL COLORS—400 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
MINERAL LUBRICATING OIL—207 dms, Asiatic Peiroleum Corp, Rotterdam
MINERAL WAX—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 100 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
MONTAN WAX—120 bgs, A Fahner, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—666 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
500 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—90 dms, Imperial Oil Co, Barranquilla
NIACIN—20 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
NICOTINAMIDE—20 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
OITICICA OIL—150 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza
OJEFICAN POWDER—5 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—90 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
75 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
75 dms, National City Bank, Seville
200 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
49 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
193 dms, J H Schroder, Seville
150 dms, Bank of America, Seville
225 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
50 dms, A Corrao, Genoa
25 dms, J Ossola, Genoa
OPIUM—100 cs, Merck & Co, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
OREGANO LEAVES—250 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Messina
375 bgs, K Landes & Co, Messina
PALM OIL—1,103 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—300 tons, Durkee Foods, Matadi
446 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
384 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—44 dms, Paul Lewis Lab, Matadi
65 chts, Colombo
PAPRIKA—599 bgs, National City Bank, Istanbul
650 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, Woolson Spice Co, Hamburg
250 bgs, R T French, Alicante
365 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
200 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, J Manheimer, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Colombo
PEPPER, RED—300 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
300 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
100 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
a-PICOLINE—48 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—600 bgs, Venice
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, Globe Products Co, Gdynia
450 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
22 bgs, M J Golombeck, Aarhus
POPPYSEED—190 bgs, M J Golombeck, Copenhagen
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH CAUSTIC—4 cs, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
288 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—290 bgs, James E Fox, Trieste
48 bgs, Mundus Chemical Co, Trieste
POTASSIUM NITRATE—20 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Dunkirk
PSYLLIUM SEED—20 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseille
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—130 dms, Marine Trust Co, Matadi
QUEBRACHO ETRACT—671 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
8,936 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
315 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULFATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
2 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—214 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
ROSE HIPS—10 bls, Swiss Herbal Remedies, Rijeka
RUTILE SAND—540 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
6,051 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—13 dms, Meer Corp, Melbourne
15 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SACCHARIN— 50 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Yokohama
5 kgs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
40 kgs, Baird Chemical Industries, Kobe
SAGE LEAVES—400 bgs, Trieste
720 bls, Rijeka
SAGE OIL—1 can, A Verley & Co, Marseille
48 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
1 bbl, B Heller & Co, Rijeka
ST JOHNS BREAD—196 bgs, W F Mahneke, Casablanca
SASSAFRAS OIL—41 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—1,250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
100 bgs, Capital Shellac Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—76 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—50 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, San Juan del Sur
1,298 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
199 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Corinto
550 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
400 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
600 bgs, Nieman Bros, Corinto
224 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
900 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
350 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
SHEA NUT OIL—264 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Aarhus
SHELLAC—250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
165 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
75 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
186 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SHELLAC WAX—14 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SIENNA—18 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODA, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSFATE—400 bgs, Benckissr Inc, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, International Materials Co, Rotterdam
103 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Copenhagen
SULFUR CRUDE—6,000 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coatzcoalcos
TALC—6,435 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
400 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
2,281 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Kohsichang
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
900 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
3,007 bgs, Kohsichang
THEOBROMINE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 cs, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THIOUREA—600 bgs, D Hauser, Kobe
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Freedman & Slater, Copenhagen
7 dms, Hudson Pharmacal Co, Copenhagen
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—10 dms, Salvador
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—105 dms, J L Ward & Co, Genoa
65 dms, Gothenburg
250 dms, Venice
TURMERIC—160 bgs, Cochin
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
1,600 bgs, Graymor Chemical Co, Yokohama
VANILLA BEANS—15 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
75 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
28 cs, Girard Trust Co, Tamatave
12 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
46 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave
144 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
84 cs, Dammann & Co, Tamatave
45 cs, Camax Co, Tamatave
45 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
156 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tamatave
66 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
24 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
69 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
170 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
75 cs, Tamatave
VEGETABLE OIL — 23 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Aarhus
VETIVER OIL — 2 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
2 bbls, A Verley & Co, Marseille
1 dm, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
11 dms, Port Au Prince
VINCA ROSEA—45 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
WATTLE EXTRACT—880 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
WAX—80 bgs, A Fahner, Hamburg
300 bgs, Hostawax Co, Bremen
WAX, SYNTHETIC—4,138 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Roubechez Inc, Marseille
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
ZINC SULFIDE—200 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—994 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—16 bls, Moorhead & Co, Barcelona
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Security National Bank, Genoa

BORDEN ASS'T VICE-PRESIDENT: Stephen G. Paliska, jr., named an assistant vice-president of Borden Chemical Company, a division of the Borden Company, New York.

CINNAMON QUILLS—45 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
60 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
13,440 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
2,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Bank of America, Castanas
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Castanas
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cagayande Oro
4,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo
GINGER—128 bgs, Cochin
HOOF & HORNMEAL—305 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
OLIVE OIL—74 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Barcelona
75 dms, Cadiz
PAPRIKA—599 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—653 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
673 bgs, H J Schluter, Buenos Aires
THYME LEAVES—67 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Marseille

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM OXIDE—310 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—40 cks, N Trotter, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Port Elizabeth
3,008 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
1,300 bgs, Carey Manufacturing Co, Lourenco Marques
BLEACHING POWDER—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—563 bgs, Natoinal City Bank, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—960 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CASEIN—560 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CASTOR OIL—295 tons, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—900 bgs, Marseille
COPPER CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—65 dms, J Faunce, Yokohama
30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,282 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXANOL—30 dms, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—3,000 bgs, Sibenik
840 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PYRROLIDONE—112 dms, C Simon Co, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Sydney
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
TALC—2,400 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Henrique Lage
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
UREA—1,997 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
660 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—550 bls, Olson Importing Co, East London
543 bls, Olson Importing Co, Durban
XYLENOL—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—10,988 bgs, Brisbane
2,955 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

CALCIUM NITRATE—20,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARDAMOM—7 cs, London
CASSIA—179 bls, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—84 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
173 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
600 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,500 tons, Legaspi
GINGER—160 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
24 bgs, B C Ireland, Cristobal
KELPMEAL—80 bgs, Seaweed Products, Oslo
MOLASSES—421 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
2,128 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—27 bgs, American Sales Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—820 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Morinto
200 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM METABISULFITE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Dimer Acid Product Line Being Expanded by Emery

Emery Industries has gone commercial with two new grades of dimer acids: "Empol-1024" and "Empol-1014."

The former, according to the Cincinnati, Ohio, firm is similar to the standard commercial grade, "Empol 1022," but contains less than 1 percent monobasic acid.

"Empol 1014" is a 95 percent dimer acid also containing less than 1 percent monobasic acid. Prices for "Empol 1024" is 26 cents a pound. For "Empol 1014," 35 cents.

These products are mixtures of dimer acid, a C-36 long change aliphatic dibasic acid made by polymerizing two unsaturated fatty acid molecules at mid-molecule, and trimer acid, C-54 tribasic acid similarly produced from three fatty acid molecules.

UK Food Law Fete Planned

A four-day conference commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Britain's pure food law will be held September 20 to 23 at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

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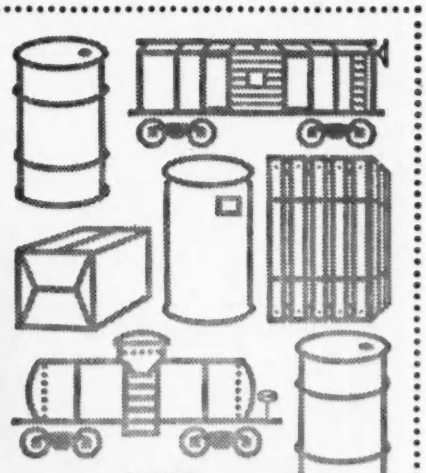

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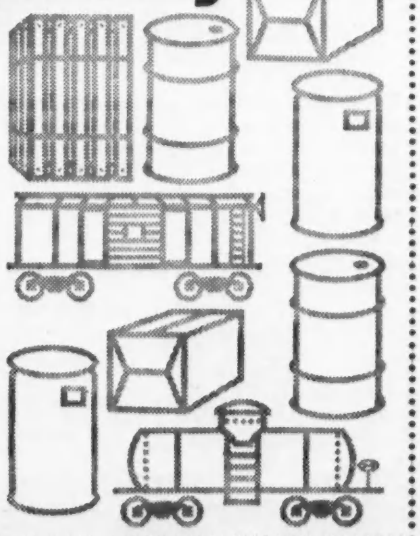

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Jobs & People

American Pharmaceutical Association—**Dr. Robert P. Fischelis,** who retired last August as secretary and general manager of APhA, has been named special part-time consultant to the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Administration in the Department of Health, Education & Welfare.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., New York, a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company—**T. Earl Dudney** has been named to head the Leominster, Mass., sales office of the plastics division.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**J. Robert Bonnar,** director of marketing for the dyestuff and chemical division, has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary with the company.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**John D. Steiner** has been named manager of industrial relations at the company's Avon Lake, Ohio, development center.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**George J. Bruyn,** manager of the New England sales territory and vice-president and general manager of Marble-Nye Company, a Hooker subsidiary, has retired after thirty-six years of service.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex.—**Ernst G. Kuehn,** formerly of American Cyanamid Company, has joined Jefferson as European representative.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**John J. Garland** has been appointed assistant manager of acid sulfur products in the chemicals division.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia — **Robert R. Pierce,** manager of the corrosion engineering products department, has been elected chairman of the inter-society corrosion committee of the National Association of Corrosion engineers.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N.Y. —**Dr. Jasper H. Kane,** vice-president for research and development, has been appointed to a three-year term on the US Army Chemical Corps Industry Advisory Council.

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass.—**Karl H. Haag** has been named manager of the patent department.

Vanilla Interests

—Continued from page 7

"vanilla suffer a lingering death brought on by the smothering effects of synthetics."

Lacking the politically potent support of domestic agricultural interests, where can the vanilla trade turn for allies?

In days of foreign aid, replies Mr. Schlotterer, Washington will not turn a deaf ear to the industry if it can only make itself heard above the universal din.

This nation, says he, "is desirous to have the Madagascar farmer or the Mexican curer free from hunger and assured at least a bare subsistence."

Once the word "vanilla" is given its rightful "meaning, protection and identity," he concludes, "from that day forward, you can depend upon greater supplies of beans from growers and curers the world over—becaue they can then, for the first time, look forward to the US as a future potential market of growth for their commodity."

Bids Wanted

Calcium Carbide, 1,800,000 lbs., Stk. No. GA 6810-230-3936, Spec. Fed. O-C-191A(1) dtd. Mad 9, 1959. Destination, Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Va. Bid IFB 189-352-60B, May 23. Contracting Officer, Purchasing Department, Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.

Charcoal, Activated, 1,572 dms., 50 lb. per drum. Mil Spec. Mil-C-560A and amend No. 1. Bid IFB CML-04-205-60-26, May 17. US Army Chemical Corps Disirict, San Francisco, P. O. 1977, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

Disinfectant, Germicidal and Fungicidal, 43,476 gals., Spec. Fed. O-D-406, amend 2, Type 1. Bid IFB 155-3347-60B, May 16. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Ethyl Alcohol, 70,000 gals., Bid IFB ORD-01-021-60-246B, May 9. Purchasing and Contracting Officer, US Army Ordnance Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Ethylene Oxide, 503 cylinders. Fed. Stk. No. 6830-630-6342, Ord. Part No. MPD-374. Bid IFB IDP-X-ORD-01-021-60-10359B, May 17. Drawings and bid sets are available from nearest Ordnance District. Secondary Items Section, Special Procurement Branch Industrial Division, Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, US Army Ordnance Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Linseed Oil, indefinite quantities, term contract, 1. Fed. Spec. TT-L-00190, 2: Fed. Spec. TT-L-00215, Bid IFB DA-39012, May 26. General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Liquid Oxygen, 10,800,000 cu. ft., commercial, measured at 70 degrees F. and 14.7 p.s.i.a. Bid IFB Ord-29-040-60-230, May 20. Purchasing and Contracting Division, White Sands Missile Range, N. Mex.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas, estimated quantities, T/C period August 1, thru July 30, 1961. Bid SF-8753-60, May 16. Business Service Center, General Services Administration, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Nitric Acid, 535,062 lbs. (2,211 dms.) Guided Missile Fed Stk. No. 9135-032-2453, Ord. Part No. 8026229. Bid IFB IDP-X-ORD-01-021-60-10417, May 19. Secondary Items Section, Special Procurement, Branch Industrial Division, Army Rocket and Guided Missile Agency, US Army Ordnance Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Non-Standard Drugs, various quantities, 73 line items. Bid IFB GDSUC-VFR-16-60, May 16. Procurement Division Sharpe General Depot, Lathrop, Calif.

Paint, indefinite quantities, term contract. Various Fed. Specs. Bid IFB DA-39011, May 19. General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Photographic Chemicals, various quantities, Bid IFB 08-614-60-58-B, May 19. Base Procurement Office, Orlando Air Force Base, Fla.

Primer Coating, 3,800 gals., various military specs. Bid IFB 155-3359-60B, May 13. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sulfuric Acid, electrolyte, 900 gals., Fed. Supply Classification 6810, N183222, Fed. Spec. O-S-801A; **Sulfuric Acid,** electrolyte, 600 gals., Fed. Spec. O-S-801A; **Nitric Acid,** Tech., 22,500 lbs., Fed. Spec. O-A-83; **Phosphoric Acid,** Tech., 40,000 lbs., Fed. Spec. O-P-313(1); **Hydrochloric Acid,** Tech., 122,880 lbs., Fed. Spec. O-A-86(1); **Sulfuric Acid,** Tech., 38,400 lbs., Fed. Spec. O-A-115-1. Estimated requirements type contract for period July 1, to June 30, 1961. Bidder states that it will be impracticable to distribute the applicable Fed. Specs. with the solicitation. This data may be examined or obtained at the Norton Air Force Base, Calif., Bldg. S/300, Room 2. Bid IFB 04-607-60-132, May 16, San Bernardino Air Material Area, Contract Section, Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

Thinner Dope Lacquer, acrylic nitrocellulose, ethyl acetate naphtha aliphatic, Toluene technical, xylene, thinner dope and lacquer acetate butyrate, thinner, dope and lacquer acetate butyrate blush retarding naphtha, aliphatic ethylene glycol monobutyl ether tech., various quantities, 88 items, to various destinations. Bid IFB 60-82(A)B, May 18, FM Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington, D. C.

Zinc Oxide, 1,636 bags, 50 lb. per bag. Stock No. 6810-285-4310, Fed Spec. TT-Z-301A, Bid IFB CML-04-205-27, May 18. US Army Chemical Corps, District San Francisco, P. O. Box 1977, 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.

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Petroleum Derivatives

A generally quiet market was reported by trade sources last week. Xylene was the sole exception and at that was limited to regional activity. Shading of price for this solvent in Cleveland spread to five companies after the original break. As yet there is no indication the situation will effect other areas. Benzene remains tight, toluene loose, with no change in price for either.

In the aliphatic solvents prices and demand remains routine with some irresolution noted in hexane due in part to questions arising about future government farm policies.

A spokesman for Saudi Arabian petroleum affairs last week suggested world-wide proration for countries whose exports of crude oil exceed imports. The control system would be based on that of the Texas Railroad Commission.

The Arabian's remarks were presented before an independent producers convention in Texas. Arguing that world supplies were greater than demand, he called for controls before continued price cuts adversely effected those nations which depend upon oil revenue for economic solvency. These would be the Middle Eastern lands and Venezuela.

The US would be excluded from the proposed program as it imports more crude oil than it exports.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzene—Trade sources see no appreciable change in the tight supply of this chemical. Contract prices remain at 34c. a gallon while spot sales are said to bring up to 40c.

Steel production offers no immediate remedy as capacity is expected to continue a shade under 80 percent or even lower if industry reports are accurate.

The best available prediction appears to be no increase in benzene supply from steel sources until the end of the third quarter.

Toluene—The market for toluene for use in aviation gas is diminishing steadily. From a post-war peak of 225,000 barrels a day in 1958, aviation gas demand is predicted to be slightly below 200,000 barrels a day this year and to be 160,000 barrels a day by 1965.

Increased use of kerosine powered commercial jet planes is the cause of this decline. In only two years commercial jet fuel demand has multiplied eight fold from 12,000 barrels a day in 1958 to 100,000 barrels this year. By 1965 demand is expected to be at the level aviation gas now holds.

Military jet fuel, now being used at the rate of 300,000 barrels a day, is predicted to remain at about that same level until 1965. Dependence on missiles instead of manned bombers and interceptors may reduce demand after that year.

In 1965 total jet fuel requirements will be approximately 500,000 barrels a day compared to 160,000 barrels for aviation gas.

In the current market toluene supplies are ample with no price changes to report. Listings for this product range from 25c. to 32c. a gallon delivered east of the Rockies via railroad tankcars.

Xylene—Observers are watching the Cleveland market with cautious interest. The price shading originated by one company a week and a half ago has been followed by five competitors. Presently the price is 27.63c. a gallon, delivered in Cleveland.

Trade sources see little reason in this situation and most predict that it will not long endure.

Elsewhere, Detroit remains strongly competitive with a price of 27c. a gallon, delivered, Texas xylene is at 27c., f.o.b. works and prices at eastern points range from 28c. to 30c., f.o.b.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
104.34	104.34	104.34	104.42

For Current Prices see page 9

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Some activity is reported in the midwest as a new crush opens. The backlog is somewhat heavy, however, with oil extraction continuing on old crops.

Indications are that some vegetable oil is being held back as hesitancy is reported during this election year. Farm platforms of the two parties will influence the movement of oil, but for the present producers seem content to stand pat until the political situation firms.

Miscellaneous

Recent controversy over residual oil has brought interest to an area long dormant. Charges by the coal industry, complaints by petroleum people and governmental action have been the highlights of the situation.

Residual oil is used in steel and electrical power production, heating of commercial buildings and apartment houses and as fuel for ships. The coal industry considers most of these markets traditional and battles encroachment by other fuels.

Oil companies on the other hand have tended in recent years to neglect the residual market for more profitable products such as gasoline and light heating oils. In fact advanced technology enabled the upgrading of residual oil for use in the more lucrative items thus reducing the supply. Residual demand has been met, therefore, in part by imports.

This year a late winter cold wave and accelerated steel production produced heavy demand for residual oil. Stocks plummeted to a three-year low resulting in the Department of the Interior raising import quotas by 12 million barrels for the first half of the year.

Oil companies suffering with excessive stocks of most other products and with a ready market for residual oil at hand quickly sold out their imports causing coal spokesman to exclaim "foul." Coal state lawmen such as Sen. Byrd of West Virginia echoed the cry on capitol hill announcing that the oil industry was attempting to raid coal's traditional markets by selling high volume at distress prices. Department of Interior countered with a quarterly import plan instead of semi-annual in order to effect better control. Coal interests were not impressed.

Nor were all the complaints issued from the coal industry. Importers clamored for a doubling of the quota increase, one major oil company filed suit to have its particular quota raised and independent producers entered the picture by claiming that no shortage of residual oil even existed.

As the situation stands now no one is pleased and likely the unhappiest of the lot may be the consumer who may find residual supplies short due to exhaustion of imports because of heavy selling early in the allotment period.

Petrolatum — White petrolatum and white mineral oil were on the list of additives given a one year extension by the Food and Drug Administration fortnight ago.

The FDA's investigation of these products was due to their use in the cosmetic, bakery, meat packing and egg processing industries. While it is too early to predict final clearance of these petroleum products, industry councils are currently pressing to achieve this aim and confidence is expressed that the markets will be preserved.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 23, totaled 261,925,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 258,925,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 3,000,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,347,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,653,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

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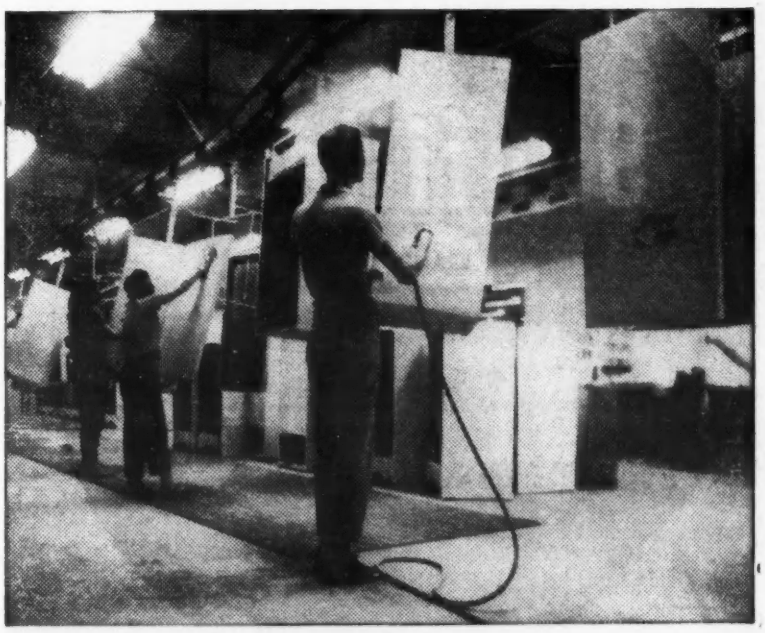

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Seven essential oils declined in price last week and three were reported to be strengthening. No price advances were noted in either the oils or the aromatic chemicals. A 40 cent per pound decline in the price of citral extra was the only price activity noted among the aromatic chemicals. Bois de rose declined 5 cents per pound, cassia declined 75 cents per pound, clary sage, 55 cents per pound, sandalwood, 25 cents per pound and Bourbon ylang-ylang extra, $4 per pound.

Strength was noted, among the essential oils, in cedarleaf, dillweed and eucalyptus.

The following information was excerpted from a speech made last week by Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association of America, Inc. It was delivered before the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association Convention at Hershey, Pa.

There is an unsold balance of vanilla beans on the island of Madagascar and Comores of approximately 95 tons of the present crop. Some 200 tons have been sold, some have been shipped, some are still to be shipped and about 25 tons have been sold to Europe.

Mexico has a total crop of about 125 tons available during this calendar year and an estimated 50 tons of Comores will be available late in the year—around November or December.

Tahiti accounts for 180 tons, but most of this is sold to European markets.

As for 1961, the estimates are vague and dependent upon climatic conditions. The following figures, however, have been advanced: 700 tons for Madagascar; 50 tons from Comores which is the balance of the new crop of which part could have been shipped this year as mentioned above.

To this should be added 40 tons from Reunion and 15 or 20 tons balance of the Java crop.

Mr. Schlotterer, in behalf of his association, predicted that prices of vanilla beans would be maintained throughout the balance of 1960. This, he said, would be the case, because the available vanilla does not seem to be in sufficient quantity to satisfy normal needs.

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—Dealers report that the prices for Peruvian oil is down. From its previous high, $1.90 per pound, it has declined to $1.85 per pound.

The probable reason for the market weakening, according to source reports, is that the water is high in the rivers of Peru and the bois de rose logs are being floated down to the distilleries.

By way of explanation: The logs are sometimes cut hundreds of miles from the distilleries and the only economic way to transport them is by water. The creeks and rivers are low, some even dry, during many months of the year and it is only during seasons of heavy rains and floods that they are high enough to transport logs.

The flood season in Peru is usually in mid-May, with oil production following closely behind.

The same type of situation holds true for Brazilian bois de rose, but the high-water season for the Amazon River and its tributaries does not occur until mid-June. Therefore, Brazilian wood is not particularly plentiful and the price is not reduced. Speculation is, however, that market for Brazilian oil will weaken when it comes into good supply.

Brazilian oil has traditionally been higher in price than Peruvian. Brazilian is said to be popular with buyers in the European countries.

Cassia—Redistilled USP material in cans was reduced in price $1 per pound. From its previously quoted low, $8.50 per pound, it declined last week to $7.50 per pound.

Oil of cassia is used to flavor meats, table sauces, cakes and other baked goods, confectionary, desserts, soft drinks, pickles, candies, chewing gum and related products.

It is also used in perfumery, in the manufacture of cosmetics and to some extent in the scenting of soaps.

Cedarleaf—Following the pattern set last week by cedarwood, cedarleaf, too is strengthening. All dealers have not agreed upon a price rice, but it is expected that the low of the range, $2.50 per pound, will rise shortly.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Bois de Rose, Peruvian, 5c. per lb.
Cassia, redist., USP, $1 per lb.
Citral, extra, 40c. per lb.
Coriander, $1 per lb.
Mace, 75c. per lb.
Sage, clary, 55c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang, extra, Bourbon, $4 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
145.45	146.41	147.02	146.14

For Current Prices see page 9

Coriander—News from essential oil dealers here in New York is that coriander oil has declined in price from its previous high, $9 per pound, to $8 per pound. No particular reason was put forth for the reduction.

It could hardly be because of the appearance of the new crop material. According to published information, the seeds, from which the oil is distilled, don't reach maturity until late July or early August.

Dillweed—Random reports from New York essential oil dealers indicate that the market for domestic dillweed oil is firming.

Eucalyptus—Once gain is heard the report that the source market for eucalyptus oil is firming. It is said that material is difficult to obtain.

This material is from Spain and Portugal where a good portion of that used in this country is produced. Eucalyptus, of course, is generally thought of as originating in Australia, but nowadays it is grown in most parts of the world.

Dealers here in the New York area report that material from Spain and Portugal is popular because its price is usually comparatively low. Labor costs on the Iberian Peninsula are lower than they are in Australia.

Spot prices are as follows: NF rectified, 70-75 percent material 44c. per pound and 80-85 percent material 53c. per pound.

Mace—Once again, a price decline is noted. From its previous high, $9.75 per pound, it is down to an even $9 per pound.

History-wise, the pricing of mace is interesting. Back in 1952 (the first year the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue covers) mace was selling for as little as $2.95 per pound. During the next three years it fluctuated between $2.45 per pound and $4.25 per pound. But then in 1956, it rose to $11 per pound and in 1957, it got as high as $15 per pound.

Since then, however, the price has been gradually coming down. Some dealers say they never expect material to get down to the $2 level, but they believe it will continue to decline gradually.

Orange—To avoid confusion, we have revised our group listings for orange oil. Instead of listing "sweet distilled" material, we now are breaking it down into "California sweet distilled" and "Florida sweet distilled."

The price that used to apply for "sweet distilled," 60c. per pound, now applies to "California sweet distilled." The current price for "Florida sweet distilled" is herewith established at 35c. per pound.

Other listings continue at their previous levels: California expressed, 70c. to 90c. per pound; Florida expressed, 45c. to 50c. per pound; Messina, $3.25 to $5 per pound, and West Indian bitter, $2.50 to $3.25 per pound.

Sage—Continuing on its downward trend, the clary variety has further declined. It is now selling for $16.95 per pound in bottles. At the previous listing it was $17.50 per pound.

Clary sage is native to the Mediterranean countries. It grows wild in the southern part of France, in North Africa, parts of Italy and on the Crimean peninsula of the Soviet Union. The essential oil is contained in the green parts of the plant, especially the flowering tops which contain an odor that is described as wine-like and something like ambergris.

Nowadays large amounts of clary sage oil are produced in Southern France and in the Soviet Union.

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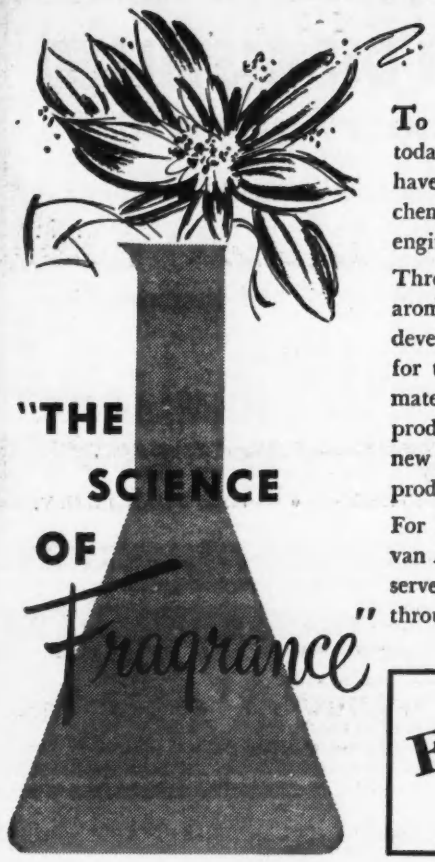

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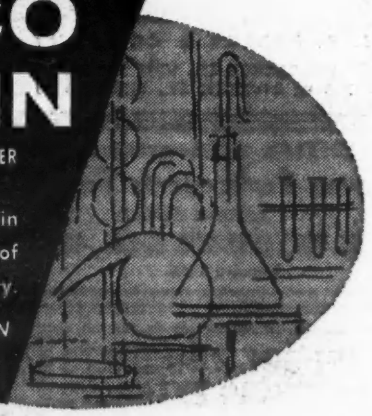

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Essential Oils

cerned, it is generally known that it does best in a dry calcareous soil at high elevations with plenty of sunshine and a few good showers in the springtime.

The oil is used extensively in the perfume industry. It is said to blend well with oils of lavender, bergamot and jasmine.

It is also used in flavors, most particularly in wine bouquets.

Spearmint—The price remains at $9 per pound.

According to a speech prepared by the Essential Oil Association of the United States, read before the 51st Annual Convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association of the United States, a good crop of spearmint is anticipated in 1960.

As a result lower prices are expected in the fall.

The present shortage, however, is said to have depleted inventories and the demand for the oil will remain brisk so that a quick return to the low price level of previous years is said to be unlikely.

In the speech, which was read by Mr. A. T. Fiore, substituting for Mr. R. E. Horsey, president of the Essential Oil group, a startling demand is responsible for the rapid price advances and the oil shortage.

"Perhaps some hoarded stock will appear on the market earlier (than the fall)," the paper states, "but this is a matter of speculation."

Ylang-ylang—The extra grade of Bourbon material is now selling for $24 per pound as opposed to its previous level, $28 per pound. The regular grade, however, continues to sell for $7 per pound.

The name, as one might guess, means "flower of flowers."

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Dealers report that import business has slowed down considerably during the last month because of the low spot prices in New York. Demand is expected to pick up shortly.

Celery—The price is reported to be steady.

Cloves—Material from Madagascar is reported to be in rather poor supply, but that from Zanzibar is readily available, say the dealers.

Cumin—There was an earthquake in Iran, but dealers say it didn't cause any pricing stir on spot.

Coriander—Stocks are reported to be light, but price is cheap.

Dill—Material is said to be in short supply, but relief is expected in approximately a week.

Ginger—Prices for material from Jamaica have declined. The reason is reported to be that shippers are eager to sell the remainder of the year's crop before the weather gets much hotter. Material from Cochin is firm and relatively scarce.

Pepper—Both Malabar and Lampong black remained at their previous levels, 66c. per pound. Muntok white, however, declined. From its previous quotation, 88c. per pound, it went down to 86c. per pound.

From dealers comes the report that India is doing a good deal of business with Iron Curtain Countries. Singapore is readily offering material to the United States and Ceylon and Brazil material is just about all sold.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil was unsettled with lower European market and dropped one half cent per pound. The market also was affected by the offer of 14 million pounds of government-held crude, bids to be opened May 10. Copra was weak and shipments were off $7.50 per ton. Edible oils were firmer. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were slightly higher while peanut oil was unchanged but steady. Corn oil and soybean oil foots were scarce and higher. Olive oil continued strong for shipment from Spain. European buyers showed active interest in replacements.

Activity in tallow and greases was restricted to actual needs. Offerings were freer and the undertone of the market was easy. Soapers absorbed fair sized lots and withdrew. Lard was firmer and cash lard closed sligthly higher. Oleo stearine was easier, declining ¼ cent per pound.

Linseed oil was stronger with the advance in flaxseed. Prices were raised 2/10 cent per pound for all positions. The sale of the balance of government owned linseed oil also improved the tone of this market. Trading was fairly active before the advance became effective. Among industrial oils, Brazilian castor and tung were the firmest on the list. Prices of both oils were unchanged and firm. Oiticica oil was quiet and unchanged. Crude menhaden oil was firmly held, despite limited buying interest. Refined fish oils moved in fair volume at former prices. Sluggish demand for oil meals has weakened this market. Soybean meal, unrestricted delivery closed $1 per ton lower. Cottonseed meal also was off $1. Linseed meal was unsettled and $1 lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Corn oil foots, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed acid, 2/10c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Soybean oil, foots, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	May 8, 1959
112.81	113.57	114.85	112.66

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was spotty. No. 1 Brazilian remained firm and was held at 18c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Offers for shipment from Brazil continued scarce. Domestic grades were held at former levels.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		2.126.000
Previous week	335.400	1.000.000
Corresponding week, 1959	1.250.000	1.600.000
Total this year	1.934.700	32 810.000
Corresponding period, 1959	11.590.300	30.810.000

Castor bean crop prospects in Bahia, the state that normally accounts for about 40 percent of Brazil's castor bean production, continue to be good despite heavy seasonal rains early in March in several sections, according to Foreign Agricultural Service. The harvest which normally would be in full swing in early April has been delayed and transport interrupted. As castor beans are usualy planted on high ground, away from rivers, flood damage has been negligible. Harvesting delay has forced local oil processors to close down in many cases and crushers are finding it difficult to keep factories in operation. Therefore, there is little possibility that castor beans will be exported for the time being.

Coconut—Crude was weaker, declining ½c. per pound, as to position. The market reflected the opening of bids May 10 for 14 million pounds of crude oil offered by the government. Trading was fair, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales were reported down to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast for May-July shipment. At the close the market rallied and May was quoted at 14½c., and June, 14¼c., same basis. The New

Oils and Fats: March

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in February, 1960 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	195.9	378.5	28.2	[2]7.1	[1]223.0	26.1
Refined oils (once-refined)[3]	159.6	291.4	30.5	7.5	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	172.3	304.4	32.5	8.1	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[3], total	102.6	287.9	27.7	4.9	52.3	23.2
Consumption in edible products, total	102.2	270.1	27.5	4.6	51.4	22.7
Stocks, end of month[3], total	514.8	565.3	31.9	8.1	152.5	27.4
Crude oils	167.1	342.0	16.8	3.8	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	347.7	223.3	15.1	4.3	xxx	xxx

Note: Total consumption of oils in each end product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
[1] Source, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production:					
Crude	39.6	32.5	[1]258.4	79.9	26.1
Refined (once-refined)[2]	33.6	(NA)	xxx	[5]12.1	xxx
Consumed in refining[2]	35.8	15.0	xxx	[6](D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[3], total	53.6	27.7	161.6	68.5	12.7
Consumption in inedible products, total	38.3	27.7	161.6	68.5	12.7
Stocks[3]	55.4	[1]161.2	342.8	152.9	57.4
Crude oils	45.4	[4]116.8	xxx	134.9	xxx
Refined oils	10.0	[4]44.4	xxx	18.0	xxx

[r] Revised. NA—Not available.
[1] Quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process."
[4] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[5] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[6] The use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "Fatty Acids"; the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining." The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less 90% free fatty acids not including rosin acids).

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil Incl. Mammal Oil Other Than Sperm	Sperm Oil
Production:						
Crude	(D)	4.6	xxx	....	0.2	....
Refined (once-refined)[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	6.8	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	7.5	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[2], total	10.1	3.2	5.4	6.1	4.7	4.3
Consumption in edible products	(D)	....	(D)	(D)	....	....
Consumption in inedible products	(D)	3.2	(D)	(D)	4.7	4.3
Stocks (crude and refined)[2]	26.3	51.3	8.4	6.7	45.0	44.3

D—withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Production of refined, covers once-refined oils.
[2] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils in process.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

York market was lower at 16¼c. tankcars, f.o.b. for prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market was a dull and a narrow affair on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market backed and filled, closing slightly lower for the period. May tenders increased 31 bringing the total to 45 contracts to date. Trading was light, chiefly professional. Trade interest absorbed limited quantities of May, selling July. Cash oil was firmer with crude. Refined salad oil was well held at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Weather conditions in the cotton belt were reported satisfactory.

Crude oil was firmer, up ⅛c. Tankcars in the Valley were held at 10⅛c. per pound, tankcars; at 10⅛c. to 10¼c. in the southeast; 10c., Lubbock and 10c., Waco.

Exports of cottonseed oil under PL 480 amounted to 65 million pounds from October 1 through March 31, 1960. Total exports during the same period were 376 million pounds compared with 95 million for the same time a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 6, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		——Cents per Pound——		
May	340	12.23	12.05	12.09@12.10
July	544	12.34	12.15	12.20S
Sept.	172	12.18	11.98	12.08S
Oct.	86	11.91	11.78	11.88@11.90
Dec.	21	11.86	11.73	11.80@11.84
March	2	11.73	11.73	11.85@11.95

Total sales and switches, 1,165 contracts.

Linseed—This market was higher with firmer flaxseed. Crushers advanced prices 2/10c. per pound. Improved demand was noted against former contracts. New business was light and spotty. Raw oil was quoted at 13.20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, May-July delivery 13.4c., August-September and 14.31c., f.o.b. New York.

Oiticica—Trading was confined to nearby requirements. Tankcars ranged from 14c. to 14¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, as to quantity. Drums were quoted at 16c. to 16½c. spot depending upon quantity.

Olive—Shipments from Spain continued strong ranging from $56 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports. Trading continued active for European account. Demand on spot was light. Prices were unchanged and steady ranging from $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was unchanged at 18¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Peanuts crushed in March for oil and meal amounted to 17.4 million pounds, bringing the total to 132.1 million since August 1. This compared with 144.4 million pounds during the same period last season.

Soybean—Crude was firmer and fractionally higher. Tankcars were maintained at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted for prompt shipment. Refined salad was higher and quoted at 10.10c. to 10.15c., tankcars, New York basis, as to seller.

Soybean oil exports under PL 480 amounted to 100 million pounds from October 1 through March 31, 1960. Total exports during same period were 284 million pounds against 319 million pounds for the same time a year ago.

Tung—Firm tone continued to feature this market. Imported oil was closely held 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were unchanged at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was also quoted at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was firmer and prices were lifted 1c. per pound. Stocks on spot were held from 57c. to 62c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Market was easier and declined

—*Continued on page 67*

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221 Low Titer White Elaine	5.0/0.5	20.0/7.0	15.0/5.0
EMERSOL STEARIC ACIDS			
132 Lily (T.P.)	1.0/0.3	4.0/1.8	2.0/1.3
120 (D.P.)	1.5/0.5	7.0/2.0	4.5/1.5
140 Palmitic	1.0/0.3	6.0/2.0	3.0/1.5
150 High Stearic	1.0/0.3	6.0/2.0	3.0/1.5

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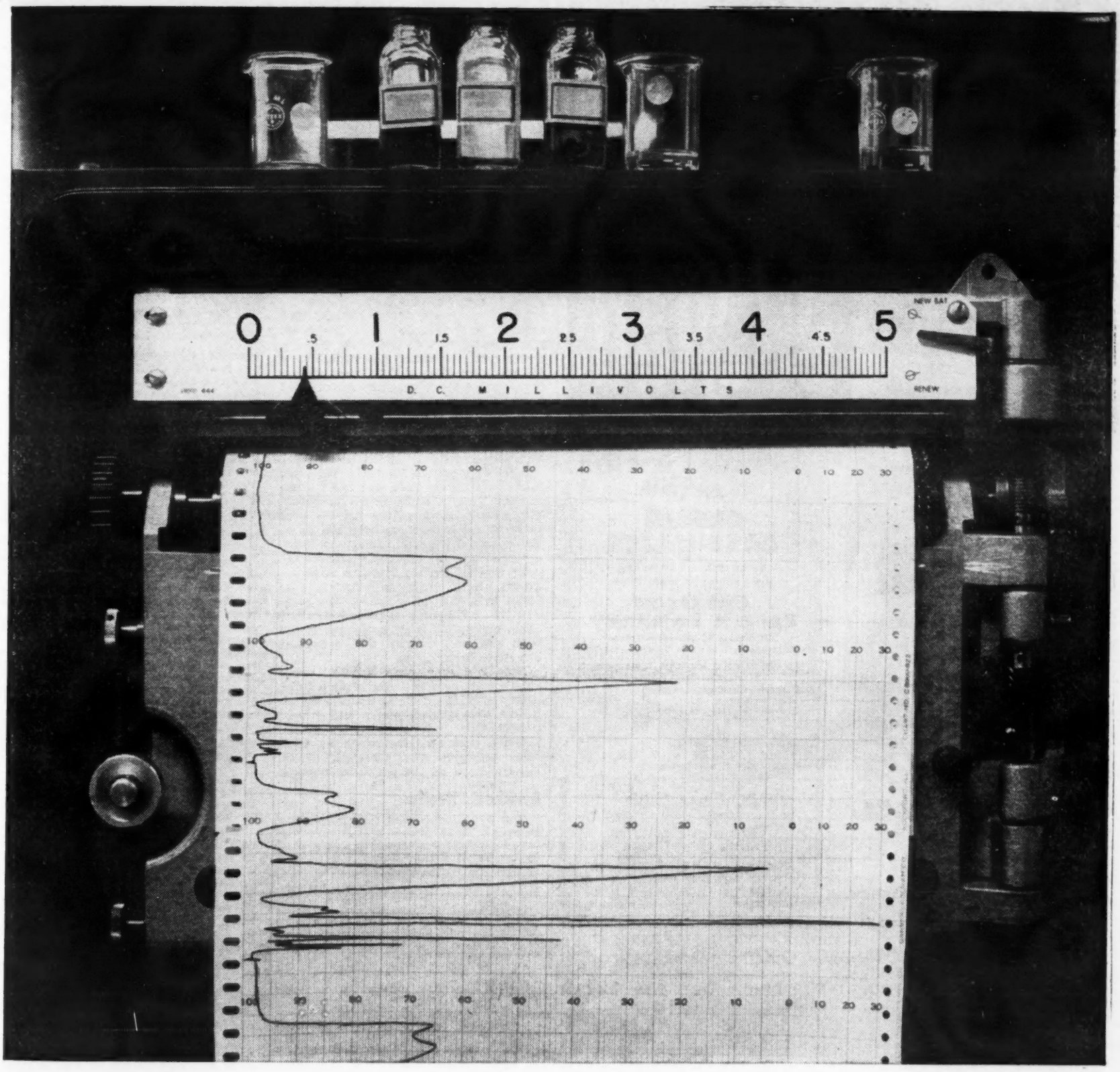

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Coatings Materials

Overall conditions in the coatings market are reported to be almost unformily favorable. Demand for the prime pigments continues at a brisk rate, sustained by the seasonal spurt in painting activities. Lead and zinc pigments are reported to be firm in listings and supply situation. Dry colors and aluminum paste and powder are said to be moving at a good rate. Again, prices are firm and unchanged.

Shortages of phthalates is reported to be causing some tightness in supplies of the phthalate plasticizers, particularly in relation to DOP. While calls for material are being met, there is some juggling of orders by producers and shifting on the part of consumers to obtain requirements. Trade sources are of the opinion that with the usual summer decline in phthalate plasticizer demand, some easing in the supply situation is anticpated.

The French continued to hold the spotlight in the casein market last week. Previous reports of offers of French casein were confirmed last week. Prices are reported to be slightly higher than that quoted for Argentine casein. Last week, the price for Argentine casein was 19¼ cents per pound, for shipment. Prices for New Zealand, Australian, and Polish casein are reported to be firm and unchanged.

A leading synthetic resin producer announced a new price schedule for the thermoplastic styrene resins polymers. The new listing provides for 1½ cent per pound increases on both grades of the material. In all, about 15 items are affected. For the soft grade the old price was 26.5 cents per pound, carloads, drums, and 27 cents per pound for material in less than carloads. The price for the hard grades goes from 24½ cents per pound to 26 cents per pound with the new listing. Prices become effective June 1.

Described as a resin whose range varies from a viscous liquid to a hard, horny solid, the resin is used as an adhesive in coatings, paper and rubber products.

When contacted last week by OPD, other producers of the material would not comment on the proposed increase.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 8, 1959
103.14	103.13	103.03	103.05

For Current Prices see page 9

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for February with January figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	January	February
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	19,442,274	20,429,113
Laminating resins	6,429,305	6,311,763
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1,892,543	2,440,370
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,106,555	3,331,281
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	102,179,124	101,254,980
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20,779,218	22,067,572
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials, except styrene	5,778,229	5,917,374
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	805,941	802,816
modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials except styrene	582,604	508,490
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	992,079	847,696
Esterified with other alcohols, pentearythritol, glycols, etc.	1,003,215	778,463
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,235,817	2,122,724
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,306,713	2,856,407
All other modifications	4,113,744	3,668,221
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,367,665	19,393,879
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	24,086,215	24,714,504

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Market conditions are considered to be at normal levels. Stocks are adequate and prices are firm and unchanged.

Carbon Black—The Bureau of Mines reports that the production of carbon black for March was 9.7 percent above that reported for March, 1959. Shipments decreased 0.8 percent from that of March of last year. Stocks increased nearly 4 million pounds in March.

The Bureau reports that production of carbon black was 183,245,000 pounds in March. Of this total 158,146,000 pounds was furnace and 25,099,000 pounds was channel. February's output was 170,502,000 pounds while the output for March, 1959 was 165,410,000 pounds. The cumulative production of carbon black from January through March is 533,315,000 pounds, with the cumulative production figure for the same period last year at 460,088,000 pounds.

Exports of carbon black for February of this year amounted to 37,209,000 pounds. This was divided between furnace with 26,574,000 pounds and channel with 10,635,000 pounds. For March, 1959, outgoing shipments totaled 43,191,000 pounds. The amount of carbon black exported during the first two months of this year was 98,117,000 pounds. For the same period last year this figure was 78,803,000 pounds.

Chrome Colors—The Census Bureau reports that production of chrome oxide green (C. P.) was 489 short tons in January. This is lower than December's production of 525 short tons, but higher than the 305 short tons reported for January, 1959. Stocks of chrome oxide green, at the end of January, were 651 short tons. For the same month last year stocks were estimated to be at 504 short tons.

Production of chrome yellow and orange was 1,910 short tons in January. December's output was 1,947 short tons, and the production for January, 1959, was placed at 1,773 short tons. Stocks at the end of January were estimated by the Bureau as being at 2,961 short tons. The figure for January, 1959, was 2,658 short tons.

The Bureau reports that production of molybdate chrome orange (C. P.) for January of this year was 675 short tons. December of last year saw 669 short tons produced. For comparison, 507 short tons were produced in January, 1959. Stocks of molybdate chrome orange were 819 short tons in January and 504 short tons for January of last year.

Dry Colors—Demand continues to be well sustained. Sales hold at good levels. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Lead Pigments—Sales are reported to be at good volume. Prices are unchanged and firm. Demand continues to be fairly well sustained.

Titanium Dioxide—Production of titanium dioxide (pure and composite, 100 percent) was 41,097 short tons in January. For the month of December of last year production was 42,572 short tons. January, 1959, saw 41,532 short tons produced. Stocks at the end of January were 49,368 short tons while for the same month year stocks were at 74,251 short tons.

Zinc Pigments—No change has been reported in conditions affecting this market. Sales are routine in nature while demand continues to about the same as in previous weeks. Prices are unchanged from their longstanding listings. Trade sources feel that there will be no great change in prices or demand over the next few months.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate/Butyrate — Demand for sheeting, film and lacquer manufacture is said to be going at a fairly brisk rate. Supplies are adequate for all purposes. Prices are firm at their longstanding listings.

Nitrocellulose—Listings are unchanged, but prices are reported to be firm. Demand continued to be well sustained particularly in the furniture industry where nitrocellulose is used as a coating material.

Plasticizers — Market conditions continue to be favorable in most respects. One producer notes a lowering in the supplies of DOP. He attributed this to shortage to the tightness in the supplies of phthalates. Presently, supplies are said to be just

meeting demand. Producers estimate that the summer slump in plasticizer demand will take off some of the pressure to meet customers calls for material. Trade sources contend that there is considerable opportunity for new business in the plastics market. Despite some shifting by consumers from one manufacturer to another in an effort to obtain material, producers look toward the rising growth curve of the plastics industry as an indication of the potential business that could be done were material fully available.

Natural Resins

Gums — Overall market conditions affecting the gum market held at about the same. Prices were reported to be steady and unchanged. Congo copal holds at 25c. to 27c. per pound for No. 1, while No. 2 is in the range of 22c. to 24c. a pound. Prices are reported to be firm for all grades and unchanged from previous listings.

Miscellaneous

Casein—With the casein market very quiet last week, trade talk centered on the French efforts to enter the US casein market. One source reported a firm offer French casein consisting of about 100 tons at a quotation slightly higher than that for Argentine material. Last week, Argentine casein was quoted at 19¼ cents per pound for shipment.

One trade source expressed confidence in the report that the French will have a production of about 15,000 tons. A few weeks ago the French withdrew import licenses for casein coming into that country. Now it is reported that the French government has directed the French dairymen to set aside the high acidity skim milk for casein production and allow only the low acidity skim milk to be used for the production of skim milk powder.

There has been indications that the French government will provide their casein with high subsidies. With the recent demonstrations by the French farmers against their government for better farm subsidies in mind, it is felt by some in the trade, that the French dairyman would follow their government's decree only if and when the subsidy is provided. Even with a fair subsidy the French should export 11,000 tons of casein. Of this total, it is anticipated by one source, that only 200 tons of French casein will find its way into the US. Almost everyone agrees that the quality of the French material has not been demonstrated, and at best it would take considerable salesmenship to sell the French material.

While the French have been in the limelight, the Argentines are reported to have been quietly improving their material. Sources contend that the quality of the casein leaving the Argentine is improving steadily particularly over the last year. Innovations in packaging is said to have reduced shipping losses to one percent.

With 90 percent of the casein used in this country being supplied by four countries (Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and Poland) it seems very unlikely to some in the trade that the French will make a big splash here.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. April 29	Mon. May 2	Tues. May 3	Wed. May 4	Thurs. May 5
Drums—					
M	$12.25	...	...	...	...
N	13.05	...	...	...	...
WG	13.08‡	...	...	...	...
WW	...	$13.10	...	...	...
Bags—					
K	$12.31	...	...	...	...
M	12.31	...	...	...	...
N	12.41	...	...	...	...
WW	13.06	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 6)—
M, $11.50; M or better, $11.50; K or better, $11.50

Sales, USDA				
1,768*	675*	...	1,115	...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
K, M, $13.50; N, $13.85; WG, $14; WW, $14.50

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.51	.51	...	...	...
Sales	8,000	6,000	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Average price.

Nicholas of America, Ltd. Acquires 'Zymenol' Firm

Nicholas of America, Ltd., US subsidiary of Nicholas International, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has purchased Glidden Laboratories, Inc., Waukesha, Wis.

Although relative newcomers to North America, the Nicholas group is a well-known drug house in British Commonwealth countries. Glidden is a manufacturer of ethical pharmaceutical products, best known for its mineral oil compound "Zymenol."

In addition to ethical drugs and general pharmaceuticals, Nicholas produces a wide range of veterinary products.

Calcium Iodate for Bread Placed Under Consideration

Inclusion of calcium iodate as an optional ingredient in bread is under consideration by the Food & Drug Administration at the request of the Red Star Yeast & Products Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The firm has filed a request with the agency for a change in the official standards for bread to add this chemical to the list of optional ingredients.

FDA has invited interested persons to submit views on the proposal by May 27.

Calspray Plant Opens May 19

A new source of chemical fertilizers will soon be available to farmers in Pacific northwest and Rocky Mountain states. The fertilizers will be coming from California Spray-Chemical Corporation's multi-million dollar plant at Kennewick, Wash., which will be officially dedicated May 19.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The use of light stabilizers in comparatively new plastics (polyolefins, vinyls, polyesters and polystyrene) is expected to increase widely as these plastic materials are used more and more in out of doors applications such as automobile upholstery, lawn furniture, tarpaulins and greenhouse sheeting. Although the amount of stabilizer used is relatively small, some sources feel that sale of benzophenone - benzothiazole absorbers amounting to better than 1.5 million pounds this year is not out of the question. American Cyanamid Company has developed a new **"Cyasorb"** absorber, this one, **"UV 314,"** is designed specifically to further broaden fields of application for polyolefins, the company reports. A long alkyl group at the ether linkage makes it compatible with polyolefins.

Considering the wide variety of bonding agents which are now available for "holding two things together," it is little wonder that adhesives makers have become specialists to the nth degree. An example of the complexity of modern packaging and the part adhesives play in the industry was given last week by William A. Weaver, chairman of the board of Arabol Manufacturing Company, when he pointed out that an ordinary package of cigarettes contains seven different adhesives.

Arabol, which makes over 10,000 different adhesive formulations, marked its 75th year in the business by announcement of new plant facilities to be constructed at Marietta, Ga., and Delaware, Ohio. Henry E. Weingartner, newly-elected president of the company, also announced that negotiations were underway for a third plant and that several locations were being considered for the unit.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Adhesives

The development, in the chemical industry, of hundreds of new polymers and the promise of more to come has been a primary factor in the expansion of adhesives and bonding techniques. At the same time, modern technology has made possible a great increase in basic understanding of the actual bonding process. An added factor, although by no means less important, has been the heavy demand for new and better bonding agents for use in the space age.

Hercules Powder Company has introduced a new line of water-soluble polymeric carbohydrates for use as adhesives, thickeners, protective colloids and suspending agents. Tradenamed, **"Ceron,"** the materials will be made available in anionic, cationic and nonionic forms. The nonionic is available in three different types.

"Ceron" polymers have characteristics similar to starches but are soluble without cooking and do not retrograde, the company reports.

"Ceron N" types are nonionics and have application as thickeners, sizings and emulsion stabilizers. Adhesive and film-forming properties make them also useful for tape, label and envelope adhesives. The materials can be insolubilized with suitable reagents which would make applications in strippable coatings, textile finishes and coatings and binders of particular interest, according to Hercules.

"Ceron N-4S" can be used as a water-soluble thermoplastic to produce films which have quick tack and a wide range of adhesion. **"Ceron N-4E"** is a low molecular weight type which the company reports as being outstanding for color stability, high solids solution and stable viscosity and film quality.

Anti-Bacterials and Fungicides

The use of disinfectant compounds (phenols, chlorines and quaternary ammonium compounds) has been on the increase again after a period of time in which some authorities feel too much emphasis was placed on "wonder drugs" at the expense of ordinary antiseptic procedures. In this connection, it is felt that iodine, in aqueous solutions, has not received the attention it deserves.

West Chemical Products reports that the limited use of iodine in the past has been due in part to the fact that too high concentrations have been used in conjunction with volatile carriers. The company has been active for many years in developing the iodophors, formulae that consist of iodine complexed with certain types of surface active agents that have detergent properties.

The company markets **"Westcodyne"** as a general purpose antiseptic for use in schools, hospitals, industrial plants and food and beverage processing plants. The company reports that in laboratory evaluation the "use delutions" ranged from 25-75 ppm available iodine (1-3 ounces of **"Westcodyne"** to 5 gallons of water). However, it has been suggested by hospital personnel that routine use in hospitals be standardized to a concentration of 75 ppm available iodine.

Phenol derivatives have long been studied for germicidal effectiveness. The study is complicated by the fact that phenol coefficients will vary depending on such factors as the presence of detergents or organic matter and pH of solution. In the development of a disinfectant formulation, Dow Chemical Company, maker of **"Dowicide"** phenolic disinfectants, feels that among the most important factors to be considered are: 1) the ratio of detergent to germicide; 2) germicidal properties of the soap itself; 3) degree of dissociation of phenol under the test conditions which is in turn related to pH of the solution; 4) alkalinity of the soap, and 5) the presence of organic matter.

Catalysts and Accelerators

As accelerators in the vulcanization of rubber, the thiazoles form the largest single group. This group of compounds has been used extensively in applications with natural rubber, SBR and butyl rubber and, to a lesser degree, with nitrile rubber.

American Cyanamid Company offers an extended line of rubber chemicals, among them mercaptobenzothiazole, and disulfide as well as the zinc salt. The zinc salt has been available for some time. However, added attractions such as a higher bulk density powder, vacuum packaging and the advantage of truckload and ton prices on mixed truckload shipments of thiazole accelerators, regardless of the poundage of ZMBT in the shipment, makes the compound an increasingly attractive buy for applications in latex compounding, the company says. The chemical finds end-uses in rubber thread, latex foam, latex specialties, both dipped and molded, wire insulation and many automotive accessories.

"NOBS" accelerators made by Cyanamid have been designed for use in reinforcing furnace blacks in both natural rubber and GR-S in which they act as delayed action accelerators. Chemically, N-oxydiethylene benzothiazole-2-sulfenamide, **"NOBS Special"** and **"NOBS No. 1"** offer good cures and aging qualities along with good processing safety with furnace blacks. **"NOBS Special"** is reported very active at curing temperatures of 280 degrees Fahrenheit and higher in the presence of high pH furnace blacks.

Ultraviolet Absorbers

The development of plastics such as the polyolefins, vinyls, polystyrene and polyesters has precipitated an urgent need for

—Continued on page 67

BRILL FOR VALUES

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1—Pfaudler 1000 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—Louisville 6' x 45', 316 S.S. Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Patterson 40 cu. ft. Conical Blender, 10 HP.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Baker Perkins 36 HS TerMeer, continuous.
1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Sharples PY14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 Hp motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Condenser Service 650 gal. 304 S.S. closed Kettle, 5' x 4', with 100 sq. ft. bayonet heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S., jacketed, agtd. Reactor.
2—3200 gal. 316 & 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 216 S.S.
1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter, 316 S.S.
1—U. S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-jet Filter.
1—Industrial 210 sq. ft., 304 S.S. Horizontal Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Devine 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25', 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—#3TH Mikro Pulverizer, 15 HP.
1—Raymond 10' dia. Single Whizzer Separator.
1—#5 Mikro Atomizer with motor and cyclone.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.
8—Stokes: DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Circular

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto Street, Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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S-T-R-E-T-C-H

A TIGHT BUDGET WITH ECONOMICAL FMC EQUIPMENT

OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS

J. H. Day 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
J. H. Day Hi Speed 3 Roll Mills.
J. H. Day 200 gal. Paragon Mixers.
Stainless Heat Exchangers to 1000 sq. ft.
S/S Patterson-Twin Shell Blenders; 30 cu. ft. & 150 cu. ft.
S/S Patterson-Kelly Twin Blenders; 30 cu. ft. and 150 cu. ft.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Thimble Condenser.
10—Stainless Heavy Duty Vertical 850 gal. Tanks with Agitators.

FEATURE!
Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter 500 sq. ft.—Lithcote Lined Shell — Automatic; Like New.

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans; 3' x 10'; 6' x 12'.
Nickel Clad Reactor; 7' x 11'6"; Jkt. Agt.
Struthers Wells Type 316 S/S; 1000-2000 gal.
Pfaudler Gl-Lnd; Jktd. Agtd. to 1000 gals.
Lancaster S/S Lined Rotary Jacketed Reactor; 50" dia. x 17'14" long.
Three Stage Continuous Agitated Reactor, 3 Vessels 4' x 20' in tandem.
Dopp 650 gal. C. I. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor.
250 gal. Hi-Pressure Forged Steel Reactor, Jacketed and Agitated; 40" x 72".

DRYERS and EVAPORATORS

Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryer; 18' x 18'.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50" x 20".
B & S Dbl. Drum Dryer; 28" x 60".
Buflovak Dbl. Drum Dryer; 40" x 120".
Zaremba INCONEL Dbl. Effect Evaporater.
Swenson Multi Effect Long Tube, Film Type Evaporators.

FEATURE!
Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryers 5' x 10' and 5' x 4'—complete.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses to 42 in Cast Iron, Stainless, Ni-Resist, Aluminum.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type Vacuum Filters; 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'.
Feinc String Type Rotary Vacuum Filters 6' x 6' & 8' x 10'; Stainless contacts.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4' x 4'.
Sweetland Pressure Filters No. 2 to 12.
Enzinger Vertical Stainless Pressure Filter; 18" x 26"; ASME; 24 sq. ft.
Stainless Nutsche Type Filter 6' dia. x 2'.
Bowser Filter with Pump; 2000 GPH; 69 sq. ft.
Enzinger Leaf Type Filter; 48" x 57" Tank with 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft. surface.

PLASTIC and RUBBER EQUIPMENT

F-B Late Style 2 Roll Rubber Mills, 14" x 30"; 16" x 42"; 18" x 42"; 22" x 60".
Three Roll Calender; 22" x 58" complete.
Baker Perkins Hv. Duty Mixers to 300 gal.
Banbury Type "B" Laboratory Mixer.
Two Adamson Vulcanizers; 16' long.
Abbe Pebble Mills with Motors, Pebbles; 37" x 48"; 45" x 48"; 60" x 72"; 8' x 8'.
Truck Dryer; 11' x 15' x 30'; 7' x 12' x 100'.
Automatic Mechanical Dryer; 160' long.
Automatic Washer for Lete Pads.
Southwark Hydraulic Presses; 36" x 36".
Dunning & Boschert Hydraulic Presses; 36" x 36".
French Oil Mill Presses; 28" x 30".
Stokes Aut. Molding Press No. 252; 300 ton.
Extruders: Royle No. 1; Allen No. 2; NRM 1½".
Kux, Stokes & Colton Tablet Presses.

FEATURE!
F-B Unused Rubber or Plastic Mills, 14" x 30" with Uni-Drives at ¼th the New Price.

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Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mills, 42" x 36" with charge of balls.
International Porcelain Lined, Ball Mill 8' x 8'; 50 HP Motor.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mill, 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
Mikro Pulverizers; up to No. 4's.
Fitzpatrick Comminuting Mills, Stainless Steel; Models C, D, K.
Mikro S/S Atomizers Model 5 & 6.
Williams Hammer Mills to 16" x 48".
Williams Ring Roll Lab Mills, 3 Roll, 10" x 3"; complete.
Raymond Imp Mills; many models.
American Ring Roll Crusher with 30" x 33" Throat 50 HP Motor.

CENTRIFUGES and EXTRACTORS

Bird Continuous Conical Horizontal Centrifuges; 8"; 24"; S/S Monel.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP.
Sharples Monel Model M4 P Centrifuge.
DeLaval Type 316 S/S Hermetic Separator.
Fletcher 12" and 30" S/S Centrifugals.
Rubber Covered Centrifugals; all sizes.

TWO MONEL REACTORS
2800 gal. 6'8"x13'
ASME 175# Int. & Jkt.
Turbine Agitators

14 S/S Pressure Tanks
Vertical 850 gal.
Coned Bottoms; Agit.

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FALCON MIXERS
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STEEL OR STAINLESS
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MANCHESTER, CONN.

17—Abbe Eng. #1B 6' x 8' pebble mills, 30 HP motor. drive, dust hoods, silex stone lined.
2—Hardinge 7' x 36" conical pebble mills.
1—Allis Chalmers 6' x 18' pebble mill.
1—Christie 4'6" x 45' long rotary dryer.
1—Symons 3' shorthead cone crusher, 50 HP.
1—Buchanan 13" x 24" jaw crusher, 50 HP.
3—Bucket elevators, up to 50' high.

PHONE — WIRE — WRITE

1—York Freon 12 comp., 7 x 7, 40 HP, 1953.
1—Gardner-Denver air comp., 445 cfm at 100#.
1—1960 sq. ft. horiz. heat exchanger, T316 SS, ASME.
1—Tolhurst 48" susp. centrifugal, T304 SS perf. basket.
2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
5—A.T.&M. 40" T304 SS Suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors. (Solid or perf. basket.)
17—Sharples AS-16V centrifugals, Inconel, vaportite.
3—Sharples #16-NF cent., Non-foam, T304 SS.
2—4' dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.
1—Eimco 18" x 24" rotary vac. filter, T304 SS.
1—Niagara #60-20 vert. filter, 57 sq. ft., T304 SS.
1—Niagara 54 sq. ft. vert. filter, T304 SS.
1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.
2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 3' face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.
1—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' face rotary Vacuum filter.
60—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 1960 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.
1—Buflovak 42" x 120" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100#.
1—Standard 3' x 23' rotary dryer, ¼" welded shell.
1—Ross 6" x 14" 3-roll hi-speed mill, 5 HP.
3—2750 gal. T316 SS vert. pressure tanks.
1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP.
1—17,650 gal. T316 SS horiz. pressure tank, int. coil.
1—J. H. Day 30 cu. ft. jktd. ribbon mixer.
1—Sprout-Waldron 335 cu. ft. ribbon mixer, UNUSED.
2—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. sigma blade mixers.
2—96" dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap columns.
1—Graver 750 gal. T304 SS Kettle, ASME, 10 HP.

65—BAKER PERKINS Size #17 200 gal. JACKETED MIXERS, SIGMA or DUPLEX BLADES.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Link Belt 502-16 Roto Louvre Dryer Oil Fired Furnace, Disch. Hood, and Drive.

Proctor & Schwartz Apron Conveyor Dryer 20 Unit, 10'-2 Tier Stainless Steel.

3 Roll #3036 High Side Raymond Mill Double Whizzer, Exhauster, Piping.

1000 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condensers with 370-¾"x14'x16 ga. 304 S.S. Tubes.

Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 18 Shelves, Condensers, Receivers, and Vacuum Pumps.

Louisville 8'x80'x½" S.S. clad Rotary Dryer with Furnace, Blower, Cyclone.

4500 gal., 9'x9'x¼", Closed, Monel Tank. 6500, 3000, 1500 gal. Haveg Tanks. 100, 200, 300 gal. S.S. Tanks.

C27 & C20 Sharples Super-D-Hydrator Vapertite 316 Stainless XP Motors.

Filter 30"x30" P&F 36 C.I. Chambers.

30 gal. 316 S.S. Autoclave 1000 PSI Int., 319 PSI Jkt., 1½ HP Agitator.

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DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless Lydon elec. heated Dryer, tray type.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20"
Dispatch Ovens Elec Heated
Devine 8 shelf Vac. Dryer 40" x 42".
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000± horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000±.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & ±1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary BB2, & RD3. Single punch to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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VAPOR TITE CENTRIFUGE
IN STOCK
Sharples Super 16 Vapor Tite Centrifuge. Type 316 Stainless Contact. 2 HP Explosion proof Motor.
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2—Kent 20 & 60 gal. "Super" Change Can Mixers, motor driven.
1—Premier 8" Colloid Mill, 30 h.p. mtr.
1—St. Regis Valve Bag Packer.
1—Duriron 2" Cent. Pump, 5 h.p. mtr.
1—Sharples Type M318 Super Centrifuge.
2—Lanly Gas Heated Dryers, 6 & 12 shelf for 20x28" trays.
1—Kent 12x30" three Roll Mill, 15 h.p. mtr.
Hammer Mills, Vacuum Pumps, Blenders, etc.

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CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT *(Bargains — Quick Sale)*

16—1020 Gals. Baker-Perkins Jacketed Sexagonal Blending Mixers with 5 H.P. Explosion proof Gearmotor Drives. Magnetic Brakes Teflon Lined.

4—1500 Gals. Jacketed Agitated Tanks, all-steel, Motoreducer drives, atmospheric internal pressure, 75# Jacket pressure, ASME—U69 Code.

1—46" dia. X 34' long Accumulator Tank ASME—1300# press.

1—400 Gals. Struthers-Wells Reactor, all Stainless, Jacketed, with 7-½ H.P. Motoreducer Drive.

Also—Stainless Denver Thickener Stainless Door Oliver Filter, 375 Sq. Ft. Stainless Heat Exchanger, Small Stainless Columns, Selas Gas Furnace and many other items.

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CENT. - FILTERS - EVAPS. - CRYSTAL
1—Bird 32" x 50" Cont. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PNis Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, cast iron and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS
6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
14—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

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1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell.

RUBBER LINED TANKS
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

MISCELLANEOUS
7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
50—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Allis Chalmers SS rotary dryer, 6' x 50, complete with drive, motor, fans and blowers.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50', complete with drives, motors, fans, blowers, etc.

1—Traylor 11' x 155' rotary kiln, 2 tires, welded ⅞" shell, complete with drive and motor.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

1—Rotary dryer 7' x 60', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Rotary dryer 6' x 64', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Rotary dryer 6' x 56', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Rotary dryer 6' x 50', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Rotary dryer 6' x 35', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

1—Western States Model UD type 316 SS under driven centrifuge complete with unloader and motor.

1—Rotary dryer 4' x 20', 2 tires, ½" shell, complete with drive, motor, blowers and all auxiliary equipment.

10—Pacific vertical feed water reciprocating pumps, 10 GPM to 340 GPM, 80' head to 175' head, complete with motors.

1—Dorr Type DSFR-2 classifier, 3' x 20'6" x 2½" slope.

1—Hardinge pilot size ball mill, 24" x 8", complete.

1—Patterson rod mill, 4' x 11'6".

1—Pfaudler glass lined 500 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive.

4—Davis Engineering Carpenter 20 heat exchangers, 120 sq. ft. each (NEW).

1—Buflovak SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

2—Stokes Model 138J-20 single door vacuum shelf dryer, 20 shelves, complete.

1—Pfaudler SS 5 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, baffle and drive, 100 psi internal, 78# jacket.

4—Steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 3' x 15', 5' x 20', 5' x 30', 5' x 35'.

1—Fletcher SS 48" whirlwind centrifuge complete with perforate basket and motor.

1—18,000 gal. type 316 SS pressure tank, 11' x 24'.

1—Shriver aluminum 30" P&F filter press, 30 chambers.

1—Sperry aluminum 18" P&F filter press, 16 chambers.

1—Howes 40 cu. ft. horizontal rubber covered ribbon blender.

1—Van Alst 250 gal. SS jacketed kettle with SS packed column and condenser.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustite rotary batch blenders, NEW.

20—Stainless steel condensers 6 to 750 sq. ft.

1—Ross 6" x 14", 3 roll paint mill.

1—Struther Wells type 347 SS pressure vessel, 300 gal. complete with agitator and drive.

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ECH SPECIALS

Bird 18"x28" Continuous Cent. Filter.
Day 40 gal. Pony Mixer, w/5 HP motor.
Day #4 gearless 80 gal. Pony Mixer. 10 HP.
Day #5 Cinn. Mixer, sigma arms. 7½ HP.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Abbe 5'x6' Jktd. Ball Mill, chr. mang. steel.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Rotex 20"x48" Sifter; on stand. ½ HP mtr.
2 Preformers, Stokes RB2 & Colton #5½.
3 B&J Cutters, size ½—lab. & midget.

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2—OLIVER PRESS PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S. S.

1—RIBBON BLENDER—100 cu. ft. Stainless Steel, Stuffing Boxes and Roller Bearings.

1—VULCANIZER—5' x 9' 120 lbs. Pressure.

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4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
1—30" Sperry Filter closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
9—Blackburn Smith Pressure Leaf Filters with S.S. Leaves.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill 5' x 22'.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-28, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#.
1—Bartlett Hog Mill with 7½ H.P. motor.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ¾ plate, with 2 pc. cover.
2—Vacuum Pumps, Gardner-Denver, 5" bore 4" stroke, with 7-½ H.P. motors.
1—#316 S.S. Reactor 265 gal. jkt.
2—Twin Screw Mixers 120 gal. jkt.
2—Aetna Water Stills 20 gph, new.

Large stock of new and used H.P. Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Freon Compressors, Stainless Steel & Brass Valves. Advise us as to your requirements.

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1—Stainless Autoclave 30 gal. 1000 psi.
1—Cyclotherm Package Boiler 250 psi, 600# hr.
1—Stokes #38 Drying Cabinet, 16 shelves.
4—Stainless Vacuum Receivers 100 to 350 gals.
12—Stainless Jack Kettles 50 to 100 gals.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks 200-600 gals.
1—Patterson 5' x 6' Jack. Ball Mill.
1—Horiz. Spiral Mixer 3' x 12'—Jacketed.
2—Spiral Blenders 800# & 2000#, Jacketed.
2—Spiral Blenders 1000 & 3000#.
2—Lightnin' 7½ HP Side Agitators.
1—Patterson 5x6 Jack. Ball Mill 25 HP.
1—Stainless Steel Closed Jack. Kettle 200 Gals.
3—Lightnin' Agitators 1½ HP 431 rpm. A.C.

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A T & M 42" S.S. Perforated Basket Centrifuge. 25 HP 2 speed motor. Side Mounted "V" Belt drive. Brake & Plow.
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BIRD Continuous Centrifuges 18" x 28" 316 S.S. (1952) 15 H.P. Washing

COLUMN S.S. 32" D x 25' high, 28 plates.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316, 3'x6' Complete (1954).
KARLATE HEAT EXCHANGERS—40 sq. ft.
FITZ MILL Model D, S.S., 7½ H.P.
HEAT EXCHANGER—S.S. 500 sq. ft., single pass, 60 sq. ft. 2 pass.
DEVINE VAC. PUMPS—115 cfm. (2).
MIKRO PULVERIZER—#2DH, 15 H.P.
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6—Rotex sifters, 20" x 48, 40" x 84", 40" x 120", single and double deck.
2—Burrstone lined pebble mills, 5' x 6', 4½' x 4½'.
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Screens—Tyler Hummer—3 x 5 (unused)—3 x 5 double—3 x 10 double Tyler Niagara 18" x 6' — 3' x 8' double.

Filters — Rotary Vacuum — 48" x 12", 48" x 36" Eimco — 11'6" x 16' S/S Dorr—Sparkler 33D16, 33S28 S/S.

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Synco's Helm to MacDonald

Synco Resins, Inc., Bethel, Conn., has elected J. Whitney MacDonald president and general manager. Mr. MacDonald who has for the past six years been president of Fulford Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., has also been a director of Synco Resins for ten years.

SPECIALS
Atomizer: Mikro type 5MA, st. steel.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: W & P size 14, 50 gal. jktd.
Screen: Rotex model 41, st. steel.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Muller: Simpson Porto 39½" st. st.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith EG-1, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Tablet Press: Stokes DD2- 23 station.
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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb	7.00	22.00
extra, bots.	lb.	24.00	33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs. 500-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	—
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.373	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech. dms. f.t.i. works	lb.	.29¾	—
Zinc borate, bgs. 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.25	—
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.27	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran. dms	lb.	.42	—
NF, precip. powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Tech soln. 50% dms c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
fused, dms., c.l. works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅜	—
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
leaded, 50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.48
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.40¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	26	—
Normal, 250-lb dms. frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs. 500-1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30.000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.63	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	—
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—

Chemists' Club Vote Is In

—Continued from page 7

not being run properly. Particular targets: administration of the scholarship fund and the handling of negotiations with the government over the club's tax status.

The controversy, which has been raging for the past several months, produced a good deal of heat and even more literature from both sides.

Nevertheless, the annual meeting, which drew a record attendance of more than 150 in anticipation of fireworks from the floor, turned out to be a relatively docile affair.

The presiding officer—Howard Farkas, the outgoing president—called early and often for "harmony" and for the most part that's what he got.

Though there was some pointed questioning during the proceedings, the meeting proved to be no parliamentary Cape Canaveral.

Though he had things well in hand all along, Mr. Farkas appeared to be a little embattled at only one juncture. Protesting that the Chemists' Club scholarships are too small to do any good in today's economy, he asked:

"What can a college boy do with $500 nowadays?"

"Buy a second-hand sports car," came the retort from the floor.

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Advertisers' Index

Acme Hardesty Co. ... 37
Allied Chemical Corporation, General Chemical Division ... 28
Allied Chemical Corporation—Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division ... 42
Allied Chemical Corporation, Semet-Solvay Petrochemical Division ... 57
Allied Chemical Corporation, Solvay Process Division ... 23
American Casein Company ... 60
American Cyanamid Company, Fine Chemicals Department ... 8
American Cyanamid Company, Process Chemicals Department ... 45
American Firstoline Corporation ... 35
American Lignite Products Co. ... 57
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Chemical Products Division ... 58
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. ... 57
Armour Industrial Chemical Company ... 59
Armour Pharmaceutical Company ... 47
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. ... 39

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. ... 1
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. ... 66
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. ... 35, 36
Berk F. W., & Co., Inc. ... 41
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. ... 34
Biddle Sawyer Corp. ... 47, 51
Bios Laboratories, Inc. ... 49
Blockson Chemical Company ... 38
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. ... 34
Bowman, Charles, & Co. ... 48
Brill Equipment Company ... 63, 64
Brode Corporation, The ... 58

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division ... 19, 68
Century Chemical Corp. ... 45
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Inc. ... 37
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. ... 65
Chemical Service Corp. ... 66
Chemical Solvents, Inc. ... 68
Chemirad Corporation ... 41
Chemsol, Inc ... 66
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation ... 34
Commercial Solvents Corporation ... 17
Concord Chemical Company ... 68
Conray Products Co., Division Chemical Service Corp. ... 48
Coupe, Robert A. ... 37
Cowles Chemical Company ... 27

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp. ... 29
Diehl, Wm., & Co. ... 58
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company ... 33
Dixon International, Inc. ... 36
Dow Chemical Company, The ... 36, 43
Drum Parts, Inc. ... 44
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.) ... 1, 44
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. ... 39

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. ... 60
Emery Industries, Inc. ... 58
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. ... 65

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. ... 38
First Machinery Corp. ... 63
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. ... 55
Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Chlor-Alkali Division ... 2
Freeport Sulphur Company ... 39
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. ... 55

Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. ... 65
Greeff, R. W., & Co. ... 30
Gulf Oil Corporation ... 13, 52

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. ... 57
Harshaw Chemical Co., The ... 14, 62
Heat & Power Co., Inc. ... 64
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated ... 41
Hill Green Company of India ... 51
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. ... 31
Hooker Chemical Corporation ... 35
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. ... 55

International Petrosolvents, Inc. ... 40

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. ... 18

Lawler Company ... 66
Lebanon Chemical Co. ... 39
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. ... 49
Lever Brothers Company ... 40
Loeb, H., & Son ... 65
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. ... 66
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated ... 41

Machinecraft Corp. ... 65, 66
Machinery & Equipment Company ... 64, 65, 66
Machinery & Equipment Co., The ... 65
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. ... 55
Mantrose Corporation, The ... 61
Mason & Dixon Tank Lines ... 45
Miles Chemical Company Division, Miles Laboratories, Inc. ... 48
Millmaster Chemical Corporation ... 68
Minute Maid Corporation, Citrus Products Division ... 54
Mississippi Lime Company ... 37
Montrose Chemical Company ... 30
Mutual Citrus Products Company ... 21

Nepera Chemical Company, Inc. ... 48
Neville Chemical Company ... 68
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. ... 11
NYQ Chemical Division, S. B. Penick & Company ... 6

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Chemicals Division ... 40
Oronite Chemical Company ... 62

Pan American Sulphur Company ... 36
Penick, S. B., & Company ... 55
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division ... 1
Penola Oil Company ... 53
Perry Equipment Corp. ... 64
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. ... 48
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. ... 46, 49
Pharmacaps, Inc. ... 52
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. ... 35
Pittsburgh Chemical Company, A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. ... 43
Plastics and Coal Chemicals Division, Allied Chemical Corporation ... 42
Polak's Frutal Works, Inc. (PFW) ... 55
Prior Chemical Corporation ... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. ... 65
Procter & Gamble Co. ... 40
Publicker Industries, Inc. ... 10

Raney Catalyst Co. ... 41
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. ... 61
Republic Steel Corporation ... 44
Riches-Nelson, Inc. ... 68
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. ... 51
Rohm & Haas Company ... 41
Rosenthal's, Joseph, Sons, Inc. ... 64, 66
Ross, F. H., & Co. ... 37
St. Joseph Lead Co. ... 60
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc. ... 68
Shell Oil Company ... 53
Smith-Douglass Company, Inc. ... 38
Smith, George B., Chemical Works ... 60
Sonneborn Chemical & Refining Corporation ... 22
Stauffer Chemical Company ... 25
Stein Equipment Co. ... 64
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. ... 56
Synthetic Products Company ... 61

Taconic Natural Oils Co. ... 58
Tennant Chemical Division, Tennant Development Corporation ... 41
Tennessee Corporation ... 15, 37

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation ... 1
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation ... 1
U. S. Indusrtial Chemicals Company, Division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation ... 28a, 28b
United Ultramarine & Chemical Company, Inc. ... 60
Upjohn Company, The ... 51

van Ameringen-Haebler, Division of International Flavor & Fragrances, Inc. ... 56
Van Gelder Fanto Corporation ... 51
Ventura Processors ... 20
Vitamerican Corporation ... 52
Vitro Chemical Company ... 36

Wallerstein Company, Inc. ... 49
Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc. ... 56
Western Fennsylvania Chemical Co., Inc. ... 38
Wolf, Bill, Inc. ... 64
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation ... 38

Zink & Triest Co. ... 58

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Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 62*

chemical stabilizers which will prevent deterioration of these plastics by ultraviolet light. As these plastics are used more and more for out of doors applications such as lawn furniture and automotive upholstery, production and development of the benzophenone-benzotriazole type absorber is expected to rise correspondingly. Although the amount of absorber used to stabilize plastics is now relatively small, some observers believe that a potential market of better than a million and a half pounds is not out of the question for this year.

UV absorbers are comparatively new materials, having been under development since shortly after World War II and first introduced commercially in 1953. As industrial light stabilizers, UV absorbers have had to compete with phenyl salicylate, an old-timer in the light stabliizer field. However, refinements in the benzophenones plus more attractive prices have made them stronger competitors, it is reported.

American Cyanamid Company reports development of a new light absorber, **"Cyasorb UV 314,"** designed to further broaden fields of application for polyethylene and polypropylene. With this in mind the material was developed specifically to stabilize polyolefin plastics. The long alkyl group at the ether linkage makes it compatible with polyolefins.

Stability tests indicate that low-density polyethylene retains 60 percent elongation after four months exposure at absorber concentrations as low as 0.5 percent. High-density polyethylene retains 88 percent elongation for the same time period and concentration. Without absorber, both high and low-density test samples become brittle enough to break at a touch after one to three months exposure. Tests were conducted in Arizona under the most severe sun conditions, the company says.

Although polyethylene consumption reached an estimated 1.1 billion pounds last year, an even greater potential has been limited by its instability to ultraviolet light. Possible applications for polyethylene and polypropylene stabilized fibers are fabrics for lawn furniture and automotive and household upholstery. Typical sheeting and film applications would include greenhouse sheeting, tarpaulins, high-altitude balloons and irrigation tubes and silos.

Antara Chemicals markets ultraviolet light absorbers under the trade name **"Uvinul."** The materials may be incorporated into solid plastics or fluid protective coating to filter untraviolet from radiations impressed on any surface. They serve to protect the substrate as well as stabilizing the medium from ultraviolet degradation, the company says.

As stabilizers **"Uvinul"** in polymethylmethacrylate serves as UV filter as well as preventing crazing. Properly formulated, the materials are also reported to prevent discoloration and deterioration in polyester resins.

D&O Awards Scholarship

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has just announced the recipient of its 1960-1961 $1,000 scholarship, given under the auspices of the Institute of Food Technologists. The winner is Theodore P. Labuza, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Water—A Flood Needed

—*Continued from page 3*

lion gallons, or 22 percent of total intake, the western Gulf region accounting for 63 percent. But the cost of overcoming corrosion and fouling of piping and equipment puts a decided brake on the brackish water outlook, says BDSA.

Taking a final glance at its crystal ball, BDSA observes that increasing reliance on petroleum as a raw material source for the chemical industry will lead to a higher concentration of plants in the western Gulf petroleum region. The agency calculates that by the year 2000 water requirements of the area will have mounted to ten times those in 1959.

In contrast, needs of the eastern Great Lakes and St. Lawrence region are expected only to quadruple.

Armour in French Deal

—*Continued from page 3*

in France and other European countries as well as in Africa.

President of the new company will be H. duManoir, who comes from the French side of the partnership.

The following officers of Armour will serve on the board of the new concern: E. W. Wilson, E. J. McAdams, M. E. Lewis and Victor Conquest.

Representing the French partner on the board will be president duManoir. H. Passedouet, B. Bazin and M. Charrin.

Oxygen Making

—*Continued from page 4*

private enterprise and to review any accomplishments in preventing such competition.

Perkins McGuire, assistant Secretary of Defense has also been invited to testify. He will present the views of the Departments of Defense and air force on building and operating government-owned oxygen plants. He will also review the results of all Department of Defense efforts to reduce government competition with private enterprise.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 58*

$7.50 per ton, June shipment was quoted at $197.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—Offerings were scarce in this market and more active crusher demand boosted bids 5c. a bushel to $3.40, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. U.S.D.A. reported flax stocks in all positions as of April 1 at 10.2 million bushels, down to six million from the January 1 and compared with 24.2 million bushels a year earlier. Moderate export interest was present from the head of the lakes.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Hand to mouth demand was reported, with offerings fairly liberal. Yellow grease ranged from 5⅝c. to 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid. Choice white was offered at 6⅝c. to 6¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market was firmer and fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at $9.60 per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was slow. Market was unsettled and more or less nominal. Soapers took moderate lots and withdrew from the market. Export business continued inactive. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5⅞c.; special, 5¾c.; guaranteed fancy, 6⅛c. to 6¼c. and No. 1, 5⅝c., same basis. Export inquiry lagged. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 7½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 6½c., f.o.b. bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices were easier because slow demand. Meal, 41 percent was lower at $56 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $62, Georgia and Carolina areas.

Linseed Meal—Demand remained slow in this market and prices were off $1 per ton. Mixers complained of slow feed business and delayed purchases as long as possible, drawing on existing balances until forced to replace. Shipping directions were only fair. Extracted meal, 34 percent was quoted at $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for immediate delivery. Re-sale offerings were available at $1 less. Old process expeller meal was held $65.50 for May-June.

Soybean Meal—Spotty demand unsettled the market. Unrestricted billing was lower, and off $1 per ton. Meal, 44 percent was quoted $54.50 a ton, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Carnauba wax market while quiet was quite steady, due chiefly to the firmness of the Brazilian market. Offers for shipment were scarce and held at high levels. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot was unchanged at 73c. to 74c. per pound, as to quantity with Parnahyba 1c. higher. Yellows also was unchanged. No. 1 Ceara ranged from $1.05 to $1.07 per pound spot and Parnahyba, $1.08 to $1.10 per pound.

Candelilla continued tight on spot and crude was merely nominal at 65c. to 70c. per pound, as to seller and buyer. Imports totaled 625 bags at New York last week and delivered against former orders. Latest news from Mexico was to the effect that contracts have been signed for increased quantities to arrive here early next month.

Crude beeswax was steadier at prime sources, while the local market remained quiet and unchanged. Refined grades were held at former levels.

Jacques Wolf Moves

Jacques Wolf & Co., a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company, has moved its executive and administrative offices from Clifton, N.J., to Nopco's headquarters in Newark, N.J. The company requests that all correspondence now be addressed in care of the parent company at 60 Park Place. The telephone number is HUmbolt 4-8400.

Toilet Goods Sales

—*Continued from page 7*

changes, sales of hair preparations in general gained less than the whole list.

After several very spectacular years, dentifrice sales dropped back to a normal 3 percent gain.

Once again spurred by the booming aerosol market, shaving creams increased nearly 5 percent. This is a strong indication, as the association sees it, that competition between shaving creams and electric shavers has stabilized.

"There is no reason to expect at this moment," says the association, "that electric shavers will cut further into the market for shaving preparations."

Overall, TGA finds the sales boost spread fairly even through the entire list of products. The few spectacular increases took place in items that have never amounted to much volumewise. Eye makeup, for example, increased tremendously but still failed to account for a substantial share of the total.

Sales in department stores, according to Federal Reserve Bank statistics, climbed at only half the rate of the total market, declining from 19.2 percent of the total in 1958 to 18.1 percent in 1959.

Efforts by the retail and wholesale drug associations to maintain their share of the cosmetic market appear to bearing fruit. While their share decreased slightly last year, the rate of decline was significantly lower, TGA finds.

Food store sales and house-to-house sales increased further, but at a rate that appeared to be levelling off. Variety stores proved to be the hottest market places, sales percentagewise.

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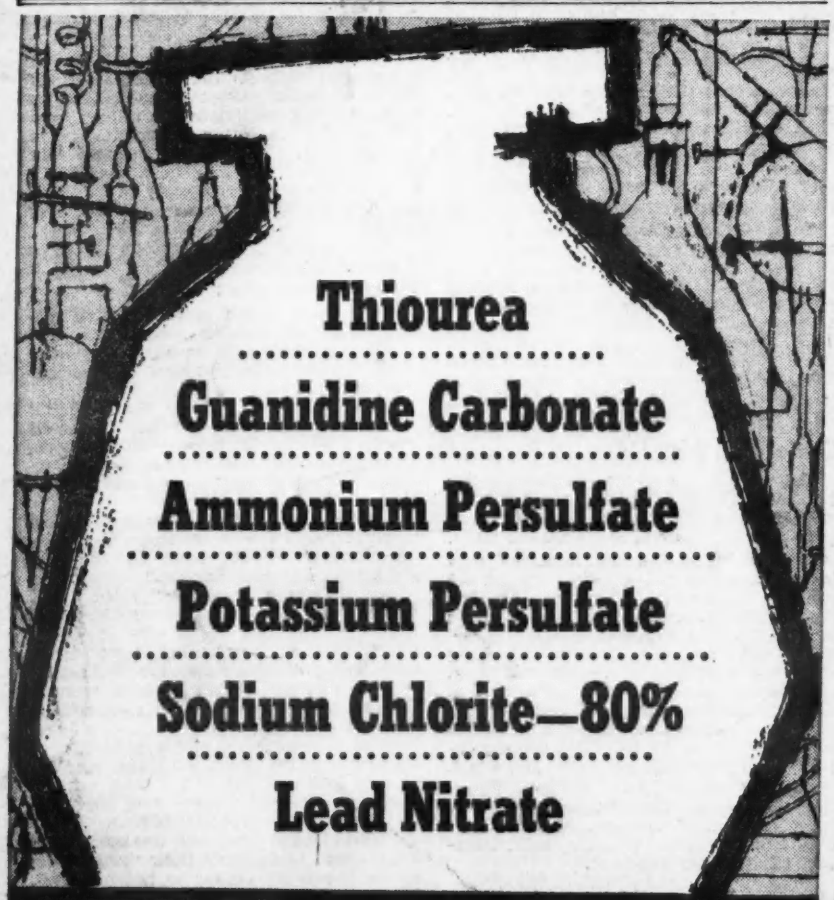

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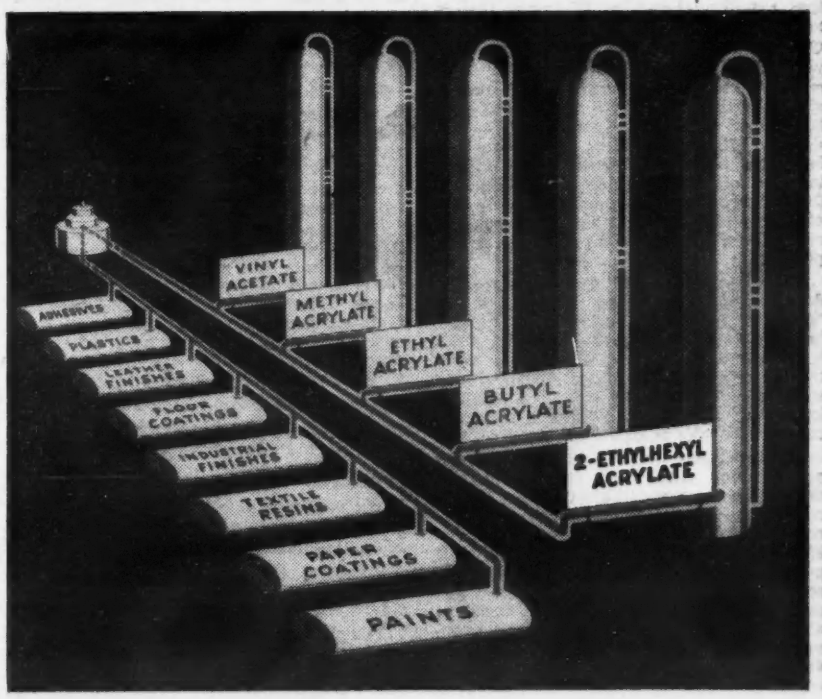

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